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COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT

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# REPORT

UPON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County Borough of Southport,

For the Year 1929.



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F. Taylor & Co. (Blackpool), Ltd., Back Regent Road, Blackpool.



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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(Alderman A. TOMLINSON, J.P.).

*Chairman* : Councillor J. G. WILKINSON, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor Dr. G. R. ANDERSON, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald. C. AVELING, J.P.

Counc. G. H. HIBBOTT, J.P.

Ald. F. HARLING, J.P.

Counc. W. LEA.

Ald. Dr. A. W. LIMONT, J.P.

Counc. Dr. E. W. LEWIS.

Ald. W. H. M. MAWDSLEY, J.P.

Counc. A. PEPLOE, O.B.E.

Ald. W. H. POTTS, J.P.

Counc. Miss RIMMER, J.P.

Counc. J. R. BILLINGTON.

Counc. T. SCHOLES.

Counc. T. BALL.

Counc. A. O. SMITH.

Counc. Miss HARTLEY, J.P.

Counc. J. TAYLOR.

Counc. R. HODGE.

Counc. A. YATES.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report for the year 1929. Perusal of the contents will supply some conception of the mass of work attempted and how much of it achieved; *inter alia*, attention may be directed to the attendances of various out-patients.

I am not content that enough is being done for the younger children of the awkward age of 2 to 5—too old for the Welfare Centres and too young for the School Medical Clinics. At this period three of the four common ailments of children are digging themselves in, namely Defective Eyesight, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, and Defective Teeth, and the seeds of Orthopaedic troubles are being sown to cause crippling in later years. This will have to be tackled, though further strain on the staff and accommodation will be necessitated.

I am awaiting the result of the 1931 Census with curiosity. One was brought up in the ancient faith that a census was just a count; on the last occasion one had to sit and watch one estimate being changed to another by a few trifling thousands. Next year I trust that a "visitor" may be simply returned to the place where he habitually resides; the material for this artless method had been sufficiently provided in 1921; but it seems that the mind of the statistician moves, in a mysterious way, to supply some kind of office calculation instead of a simple numbering.

The foundation stone of the new Maternity Ward, ascribed to Miss Hartley's munificence, should be laid before very long.

For several years the work of the V.D. Department has been handicapped by the lack of first-class accommodation; the premises now in use, adapted from a temporary structure, have nevertheless enabled work of exceptional efficiency to be conducted. The new building, now in course of construction, will be worthy of what is going to be done in it.

It is hoped that the coming year will see some definite progress in Welfare Centre accommodation. Hampton Road and Houghton Street Centres have been of the greatest possible value, but are becoming increasingly congested; and the lay-out is not adapted for our purpose.



The installation of the Kromayer Lamp for treatment of Lupus has been successful in the most gratifying manner ; very resistive cases are being rapidly improved.

The extensions and advances that have taken place in Public Health administration during the past twenty years are nothing less than astonishing ; and there is no slightest sign of a halt.

The Local Government Act of 1929 has been the subject of considerable attention during the year ; it is hoped to remove the sick person entirely from the aegis of the old poor law, and to obliterate the last trace of its ancient stigma. The Southport Corporation Bill, of about 200 clauses, has also claimed its share.

The past winter, taken all round, has been the most troublesome in my experience ; and the results will speak for themselves, if allowed a hearing.

The time is now past when the Health Report, giving as it does the details of the work of a department which year by year adds to its importance, can be passed by without careful study by members of the Council.

The activities of the Health Department are of such consequence to a leading Health Resort that every member of the Council, whether on the Health Committee or not, owes it to himself to gain a clear comprehension of what is done and of what is visualised for the future. The old order during which interest in this work has been left to two or three must give place to a new. I have no doubt that the community is beginning to appreciate the value of preventive medicine, and the electors will wish more and more to know what the policy of their representatives may be with respect to the conduct and furtherance of the many schemes designed to promote the health of themselves and their children.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

GEO. C. BARNES.

April 30th, 1930.



## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer & School Medical Officer	G. C. Barnes, D.P.H.	
Deputy	W. E. FitzGerald, D.P.H.	
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	Bertha N. Butters, D.P.H.	
V.D. Medical Officer & Dermatologist	Dr. H. Bardsley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
Maternity Ward Obstetrician-in-Charge	Dr. A. S. Garden, M.D. Aberdeen ; L.M. Dublin.	
Hon. Consultant Obstetrician	Dr. Leith Murrar, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.	
Consultant Tuberculosis Officer	Dr. John Hay, M.D., F.R.C.P.	
Nose and Throat Specialist	Dr. C. Yorke, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.	
Veterinary Surgeon	H. G. Hewetson, M.R.C.V.S.	
Analyst	H. Davies, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.	
Dentist	J. H. Highton, L.D.S.	} Jointly with Education Committee
Do.	W. Martland, L.D.S.	
Dental Mechanic	R. Sanderson.	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. Peet (C.).	
District Sanitary Inspector	W. Halsall.	
Do.	K. Aspinwall (C.).	
Do.	S. J. Wilde (C.).	
Do.	G. Huggins (C.).	
Food Inspector	P. Wright (C.).	
Shops Inspector	G. Hadley (C.).	
Ambulance Attendant and Infectious Disease Enquiry Officer	H. Magee.	
Ambulance Driver	A. W. Armitage.	
Senior Clerk	H. Griffiths.	
Clerk	Miss E. Wilkinson.	
Chief Health Visitor	„ V. M. Willder (A.B.C.)	} Jointly with Education Committee
Assistant Health Visitor	„ A. Bullen (B.C.)	
Do.	„ E. Palmer (A.B.C.)	
Do.	„ M. Lewis (A.B.C.)	
Do.	„ A. Probert (A.B.C.)	
Do.	„ G. M. Shenton (A.B.)	
Do.	Mrs. E. Whelan (A.B.C.)	
Do.	„ E. Dearden	
Dentist's Assistant	Miss H. Rimmer.	
Clerk	„ D. Illingworth.	
Do.	„ G. Singleton.	
Do.	„ L. Taylor.	
Caretaker, 2, Church Street	T. Wright.	
Do. Slaughterhouses	F. Beaton.	
Victoria Baths	} Superintendent : S. Hodson.	
Canning Road Baths		
Compton Road Baths		

A.—Trained Nurse. B.—Central Midwives Board. C.—Royal Sanitary Inst.

## NEW HALL HOSPITAL.

Matron	Miss S. Coulter.
Home Sister	Miss Elsie Fletcher.
Night Sister	Miss Mary McCrory.
Sanatorium Sister	Miss Annie Daley.
Engineer	T. Wolfenden.
Porter	J. Seddon.



# REPORT, 1929.

Population at Census, 1911 .....	69,643
Do. do. 1921 .....	71,900
Do. (estimated by Reg. Genl.), middle of 1929 .....	80,040

Area of Borough (Excluding Foreshore, 14,196 acres), acres .....	8,804
---	-------

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Birth Rate .....	12.90	13.10	11.90	12.18	11.54	11.07
Academic Corrected Death Rate .....	—	10.70	10.12	11.50	11.17	12.14
Death Rate, Zymotic Diseases .....	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.20	0.17
Infantile Death Rate .....	63	61	62.5	48	75	72.5

(For various other rates of previous years, see Table VIII, and Text *infra*.)

## POPULATION.

The number of New Houses erected and completed during the year was about 250. The number of children attending Elementary Schools has at last shewn a definite increase during the last four years of about 228.

The Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1928 was 79,290, and for the middle of 1929 was 80,040, which is adopted as a basis for the rates for 1929.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population is almost entirely residential, with the necessary ancillary occupations. There is one important motor works.

Poor Law Relief :—

Amount of Relief granted during 1929.	No. of Persons in receipt of Out-door Relief Jan. 1, 1930.
£10,504	713

Southport Infirmary :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
In-Patients—Total Treated.....	1,468	1,336	1,562	1,648	1,517
Out-Patients— do. ....	3,425	3,682	3,649	4,723	4,133

Further assistance is given by the Southport and Birkdale Provident Society, and by the Southport and Birkdale District Nursing Society.



# Vital Statistics.

## BIRTH RATE.

The "Corrected" Births numbered 896 (19 less than last year) of which 470 were males and 426 females. The resulting Birth-rate is 11·07.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year	Total Births	Legitimate Births	Illegitimate Births	Total Deaths	Total Rates	Deaths Legitimate	Rate per 1000	Deaths Illegitimate	Rate per 1000
1922	1028	965	63	58	56	53	55	5	79
1923	996	937	59	65	65	55	59	10	169
1924	934	876	58	59	63	51	58	8	138
1925	973	917	56	59	61	54	59	5	89
1926	928	863	65	58	62·5	52	60	6	92
1927	958	891	67	46	48	41	46	5	75
1928	915	858	57	69	75	61	71	8	140
1929	896	842	54	65	72·5	57	68	8	148

## DEATH-RATE.

The Death-rate for 1929, after deduction of non-residents registered in the District and the addition of residents not registered in the District. 14·32 per 1,000 per annum, has been attained by applying the number of Deaths, 1,146, to the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the middle of the year, namely 80,040.

The number of deaths actually registered in the Borough and the Isolation Hospitals was 1,073, of which 500 were males and 573 females. These figures give a gross Death-rate of 13·41 per 1,000 of the population.

If, however, from the above 1,073 deaths are deducted 86 deaths of visitors who came into the town in a precarious state of health, and died after only a short stay here, there remain 987 deaths; from which, by calculation, a "local" death-rate of 12·33 per 1,000 is obtained.

The deaths of persons over 65 numbered 638, being 56 per cent. of the total deaths. The death-rate, 14·32, may be compared with the average death-rate 13·12 for the five years 1925 to 1929 inclusive. The deaths from Organic Heart Disease and Respiratory Diseases show no striking change. I still feel that the Population is somewhat underestimated.



With respect to the death-rate, 14·32, for 1929, as found above, it should be noted that correction has only been made by deduction of deaths of non-residents registered in this district and the addition of deaths of residents registered in other districts.

The Registrar-General supplied a Factor for Correction, ·848, for Age and Sex, and on applying this to the above rate, an academically corrected death-rate of 12·14 is attained.

Considerably more than half of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, and considerably more than a quarter (27·9%) at 75 and upwards.

In estimating the healthiness or otherwise of a given population, even the academic death-rate is insufficient of itself ; at least two other rates must be borne in mind for the consideration of the problem, namely, the Infantile Death-rate and the Zymotic Death-rate.

The increase in the corrected death-rate is attributable to the severity of the weather during the first quarter of the year, associated with some Epidemic Influenza. These conditions asserted themselves in most other parts of the country with far more relative destruction of life ; taking into account the well-recognised effect of cold on the aged and infirm, and remembering the age constitution of the community, we must be considered to have escaped remarkably well. It may be noted that during the quarter referred to the Death-rate for the country reached the proportion attained during the remarkably fatal epidemic of Influenza of 1918/19.

**RATIO OF DEATHS IN EACH OF THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS TO  
TOTAL DEATHS (100).**

	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and Upwards.
1922.....	5·9	1·1	1·8	1·2	3·9	8·6	27·4	50·1
1923.....	6·7	2·7	1·3	1·2	2·4	8·7	27·4	49·6
1924.....	5·9	2·0	1·5	1·0	2·8	10·0	23·9	52·9
1925.....	6·3	1·7	1·3	1·2	3·0	8·3	25·9	52·3
1926.....	6·2	0·7	1·2	1·4	2·1	9·1	25·7	53·6
1927.....	4·3	0·3	1·1	1·1	2·2	8·3	28·3	54·4
1928.....	6·6	1·7	1·5	1·0	2·4	7·2	27·5	52·1
1929.....	5·7	0·8	0·6	1·6	2·6	8·5	24·5	55·7

## ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

Fourteen deaths, due respectively to Diphtheria (3), Measles (3), Whooping Cough (1), Diarrhoea (4), Enteric Fever (1) and Scarlet Fever (2), gave a corrected Zymotic Death-rate of 0·17 per 1,000. This is a very satisfactory Zymotic Death-rate. Probably some, if not all, of the cases of Infantile Diarrhoea were not of an epidemic nature.

## CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths was 144—about the usual incidence. One in seven of all deaths of persons 25 years and upwards were due to this condition.

In a population with an age constitution such as ours the rate must necessarily remain apparently high. The deaths are confined practically to the middle aged and the aged.

## HEART DISEASE DEATHS.

	Totals	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 Up
Valvular Disease .....	77	—	2	2	5	13	28	18	9	—	—
Endocarditis .....	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Acute Dilation .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Myocardial Degeneration	44	—	1	—	—	4	6	17	15	1	—
Myocarditis .....	23	—	1	—	—	—	9	9	4	—	—
Hypertrophy .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Heart Disease .....	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Myocardial Disease .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals .....	169	1	4	2	6	19	51	54	31	1	—

There would appear to be a vogue for certifying deaths at the higher ages as of Cardiac causeation so that the Death-rate from Cardiac Disease is higher than it would otherwise be. My own opinion is that the true incidence of Cardiac morbidity is low in this area.



TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and Southport have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the other towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE per 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-births.	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales .....	16.3	0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74	91.5	6.1	1.5	0.9	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .....	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.76	0.50	10.9	79	91.8	5.8	1.9	0.5	
157* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Population 20,000—50,000) .....	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	69	92.6	5.4	1.0	1.0	
London .....	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	70	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0	
Southport .....	11.07	0.57	12.14	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.72	0.36	4.5	72.5	93.37	4.01	0.18	2.44	

\* By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 157.

# General Housing Conditions.

## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Two hundred and fifty houses have been erected by private enterprise during the year. None by Corporation.

The cost of labour and materials, especially the latter, both for construction of new and repair of old houses, is still so high that in the presence of restriction on rent it is difficult to get repairs executed.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are five registered Common Lodging Houses, the same number as last year. The conditions generally inside and out are satisfactory.



# Public Baths.

## VICTORIA BATHS.

These baths, situated on the Promenade, are acknowledged to be the most up-to-date in the North of England. They comprise three plunge baths containing sea water filtered by the most modern mechanical filters. A sample of water taken under crucial conditions showed a state of purity which is altogether exceptional.

During the winter months (November to March) the First Class Plunge is open each week-day for mixed or Family bathing, and is heated to a suitable temperature.

The number of bathers during the year was 124,801.

There are also 45 Private slipper baths, a complete suite of 24 being allotted for Ladies, and 21 for Gentlemen. Each bath is supplied with hot and cold sea or fresh water. The baths are thoroughly cleansed after every bather. An up-to-date water-softening plant is installed, giving bathers the advantage of softened fresh water. Number of bathers using the slipper baths during the year was 18,168.

The Turkish Baths are fitted with every comfort ; cooling rooms and lounge are situated on the ground floor ; the hot rooms (3), Vapour, Massage rooms and Showers are fixed in the basement. The heating installed in connection with these baths is of the latest device, hot air being driven into the hot rooms by electricity, the old methods of coke furnaces being entirely dispensed with. Number of bathers during the year was 3,437.

## CANNING ROAD BATHS.

Opened in 1903, in a working class district, these baths serve a very useful purpose. For the small sum of twopence a private slipper bath may be taken, a penny extra is charged either for soap or towel. The number of bathers using these baths during the year was 5,221.

An open-air bath is provided free for children up to 16 years of age. 20,000 children have taken advantage of this bath in one season.

## COMPTON ROAD BATHS.

These baths opened in 1926, are also situated in a working class district, and contain 10 slipper baths and one open-air bath. The same charges and conditions are in force as at Canning Road Baths. The number of bathers using the slipper baths during the year was 4,977.

## SEA BATHING LAKE.

Southport was the first Municipality to provide, many years ago, a large open-air sea bathing lake for mixed bathing. In keeping, however, with the town's progressive policy, a magnificent new lake was opened in 1928. The new lake, which is situated in Prince's Park, adjoining the seashore, cost £70,000 and is most luxuriously appointed. The lake itself takes the form of an oval, 330 feet at its greatest length, with a maximum width of 212 feet. It is filled with filtered sea water and has a water surface area of over 50,000 square feet, surrounded with grass borders.

The sea water with which the lake is filled first undergoes a period of settlement in underground concrete tanks so that any mud or suspended matter is deposited. It then flows from the settling tanks into three large filters, where it passes through fine gravel and sand. After leaving the filters it is dosed with the necessary amount of chlorine so as completely to sterilise the water ; and is then aerated by means of blowers and by passing the water over cascades and through sprays into the lake. This process of filtration proceeds continuously so that the whole of the water in the lake is turned through the filters and treated at least once a day. A proportion of fresh sea water is added every morning after being treated.

There are terraces with seating accommodation for several thousands of spectators, a fine cafe, and an upper terrace promenade connecting the two-storey dressing pavilions at the south and north ends of the lake for ladies and gentlemen respectively. There is dressing accommodation for about 1,000 bathers. In front of the cafe there is a pergola carried on white pillars, and leading down to the lake there is a wide artificial stone stairway, on either side of which clear sea water falls in beautiful cascades over limestone rocks on its way to the lake.

During the two seasons it has been open it has been immensely popular both with bathers and spectators.

The lake is open daily from May to the end of September. Sun bathing at the lake has been so exceedingly well favoured that special provision has now been made for this.



# Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE.	NOTIFICATIONS.					DEATHS.					CASE MORTALITY.				
Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Enteric Fever .....	4	5	7	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	20·0	14·3	—	100·
Scarlet Fever .....	132	132	144	123	234	—	1	—	—	2	—	0·76	—	—	0·8
Diphtheria .....	44	35	49	71	168	2	1	—	1	3	4·54	2·86	—	1·41	1·7
Measles * .....	672	887	401	674	581	3	5	2	2	3	0·45	0·56	0·50	0·30	0·5
Whooping Cough* .....	240	418	118	310	149	2	5	3	9	1	0·83	1·03	2·54	2·90	0·6

\* Only first case in a house in two months is notifiable.

## INCIDENCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Puerperal	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas
England and Wales .....	0·28	3·05	1·59	0·07	0·06	0·14	0·45
Southport .....	0·00	2·92	2·10	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·67

## DIPHTHERIA.

Cases—168

Deaths—3

Case Mortality—1·79

Many of the cases were of the gravest type, and the Mortality therefore is remarkably low.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

Cases—149.

Deaths—1.

Mild type.

## MEASLES.

Cases—581.

Deaths—3.

Mild type.

# Venereal Disease.

		Out-Patient Attendances.		In-Patient Days.
1922	.....	11,130	.....	2,144
1923	.....	8,883	.....	1,327
1924	.....	8,436	.....	1,314
1925	.....	9,506	.....	1,476
1926	.....	12,871	.....	1,976
1927	.....	13,299	.....	2,456
1928	.....	12,320	.....	2,054
1929	.....	10,571	.....	1,557

The number of new cases, 245, shows a decrease on the previous year. This is due to separating Skin cases from certain cases previously classified as non-venereal cases and possibly to the present Industrial depression ; and increased sobriety of the population as a whole has a considerable effect on the prevalence of Venereal Disease.

The total number of attendances in the Out-patient Department for this year is 10,571, a decrease of 1,749. This decrease is likewise due partly to the above cause, and to the fact that females suffering from latent Gonorrhoeal infection do not always attend until treatment is completed.

During the year we have had six births in the Department ; owing to the ante-natal treatment received by the mothers the children have shown no signs or symptoms of Venereal Disease. In one case where no ante-natal treatment had been adopted, the infant at birth showed all manifestations of Congenital Syphilis.

There have been five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum treated, all of which cleared up satisfactorily with no impairment to eyesight.

The In-patient days show a decrease of 497, the total being 1,557 as compared with 2,054 the previous year.

I still hold the opinion that there are many cases of latent and sub-acute Venereal Diseases in the neighbourhood who are not receiving treatment, and I feel strongly that propaganda such as we have had in the past in the form of Health Lectures would do much to bring to light many of these hidden cases.

A great deal of work has been done in the treatment of Non-Venereal Skin Disease. There is a considerable increase both in Out-patient attendances and In-patient days with respect to these.

## Skin (Non-Venereal) Cases.

New Cases .....	48
In-patients .....	42
In-patient days .....	1,000
Out-patient Attendances .....	1,748
(Of these, under 16 years).....	923

HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S.,

Director of the Skin and Genito-Urinary Departments.



## Vaccination.

Appended is a Table showing the percentage of unvaccinated infants found during Medical Inspection of School Children.

		Boys		Girls.
1909	.....	13·0	.....	14·1
1910	.....	8·3	.....	9·1
1911	.....	4·2	.....	4·7
1912	.....	23·9	.....	21·8
1913	.....	44·0	.....	45·4
1914	.....	50·8	.....	55·7
1915	.....	53·6	.....	49·6
1916	.....	55·6	.....	50·4
1917	.....	60·2	.....	57·5
1918	.....	63·4	.....	63·6
1919	.....	68·8	.....	67·1
1920	.....	68·5	.....	66·7
1921	.....	73·0	.....	68·4
1922	.....	69·0	.....	73·6
1923	.....	69·0	.....	68·0
1924	.....	76·4	.....	72·8
1925	.....	72·9	.....	74·6
1926	.....	77·2	.....	75·5
1927	.....	35·4	.....	38·0
1928	.....	57·6	.....	61·3
1929	.....	54·8	.....	50·2

## Tuberculosis.

This branch of the work has continued steadily and the results of the labours of this department are increasingly satisfactory.

A table is given showing the condition of patients on discharge in 1928 and their condition again a year later. It will be seen that the number of early cases is very small indeed and that the majority of patients admitted are in the intermediate and advanced stages of the disease.

The Ministry have expressed the view that the very early case should be sent to larger Sanatoria where there is a Resident Medical Officer, and where also it is claimed that there are greater facilities for progress during the later stages of treatment when a patient is expected to undertake work involving varying degrees of energy according to his fitness or otherwise. It is said that in a small Sanatorium it is not possible to obtain what is termed an "atmosphere" of work, and that this lack of atmosphere tends to deter a patient from doing what he may be able to fit himself for his life outside the Institution.

These arguments may be generally sound but at our own Sanatorium we have never had any difficulty in persuading patients to undergo this part of the treatment. In fact in some instances it is necessary to curtail their activities and zeal for work. Personally it seems to me that our after-results are if anything better now than when our cases were being sent away. We have greater control over them, and seeing the patient during all the stages of his treatment gives one a far better idea of his ability to stand the necessary strain of after Sanatorium life than if he is lost to us for some months.

There is enough work at the Sanatorium and in the grounds to occupy all those who are fitted to do it. The only cases which would possibly benefit by treatment elsewhere might be those who were desirous of changing their mode of livelihood owing to unsuitability for the complaint. In these cases, and they are very few, I agree that admission to a training colony might be a good move, though the results of training colonies have not been too successful in the past. Men trained in new work have failed to make good on discharge, and have drifted back to their old employment unsuitable as it may be.

We have taken in a considerable number of observation cases and the Sanatorium is well planned for this work.

The X-ray Department is fulfilling its aim and is certainly a very valuable asset from the point of view of the Tuberculosis scheme. Some radiographs are shown in this respect and explanatory notes are given with them.

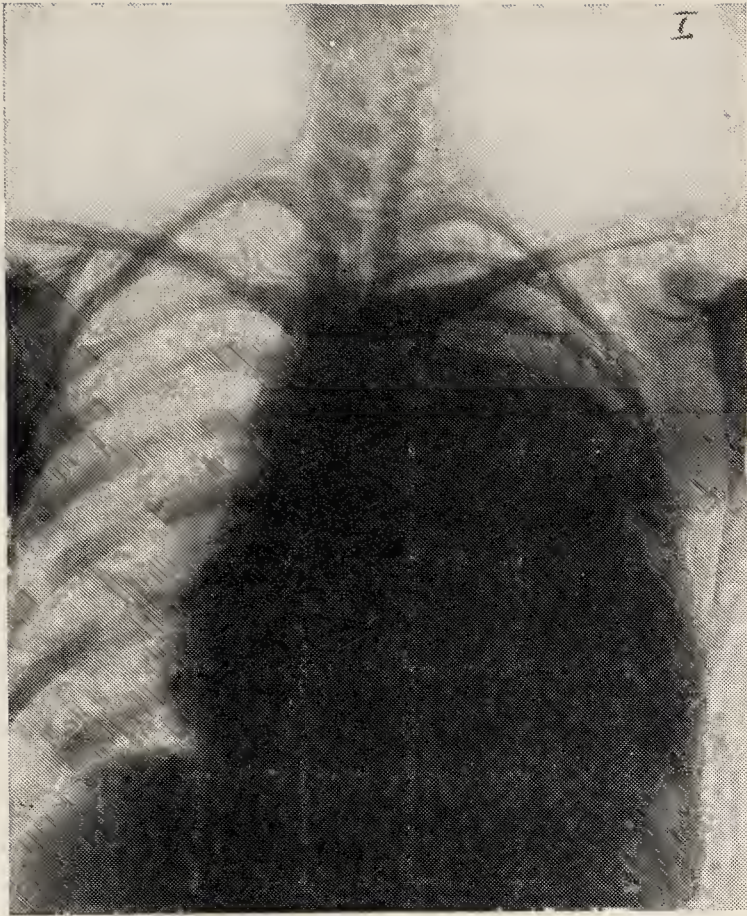
Four cases are receiving Artificial Pneumothorax treatment; one male and three females. Only in one of these cases has complete collapse been attained. In the others the presence of adhesions has prevented this. In one case a condition of obliterative pleurisy commenced, and has increased to such an extent that at least one third of the lung is fixed to the right dome of the diaphragm and the surrounding parietal pleura. In order to prevent movement in this portion of the right lung, arrangements were made with Mr. de Lisle Crawford of Wallasey to perform the operation of Phrenic Evulsion which he did, and the result is that very definite control of movement of the right base has been obtained.

Cases of rickets appear in this district from time to time, and by the use of X-rays an advance has been made in the diagnosis and treatment of these.

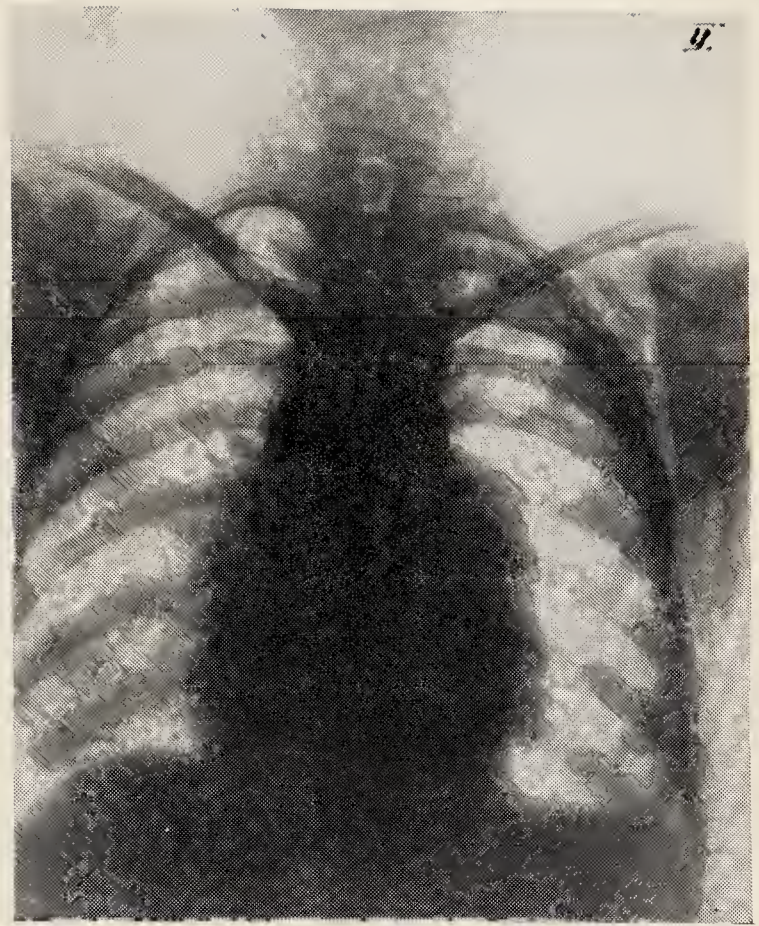
An X-ray plate of the bone ends is now made in every case of suspected rickets. This enables one, not only to make a definite diagnosis at a very early stage before bony deformity has occurred, but also to prescribe the treatment best suited to the condition, whether progressive, healing, or healed. By subsequent photographs, response to treatment can be watched and the use of anti-rachitic agents,—fresh air, artificial sunlight, cod liver oil, and the like, increased or discontinued accordingly, so that, with a minimum expense, the best results possible are attained.

It is hoped that radiograms illustrating this branch of the work will be available for insertion in my next report.





A.—Case showing a massive pleural effusion on the left side following spontaneous pneumothorax.



B.—The same case after replacement of the fluid by air. The lung is collapsed.



C.—Showing the appearances in an advanced case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This radiograph was taken a few days after admission.

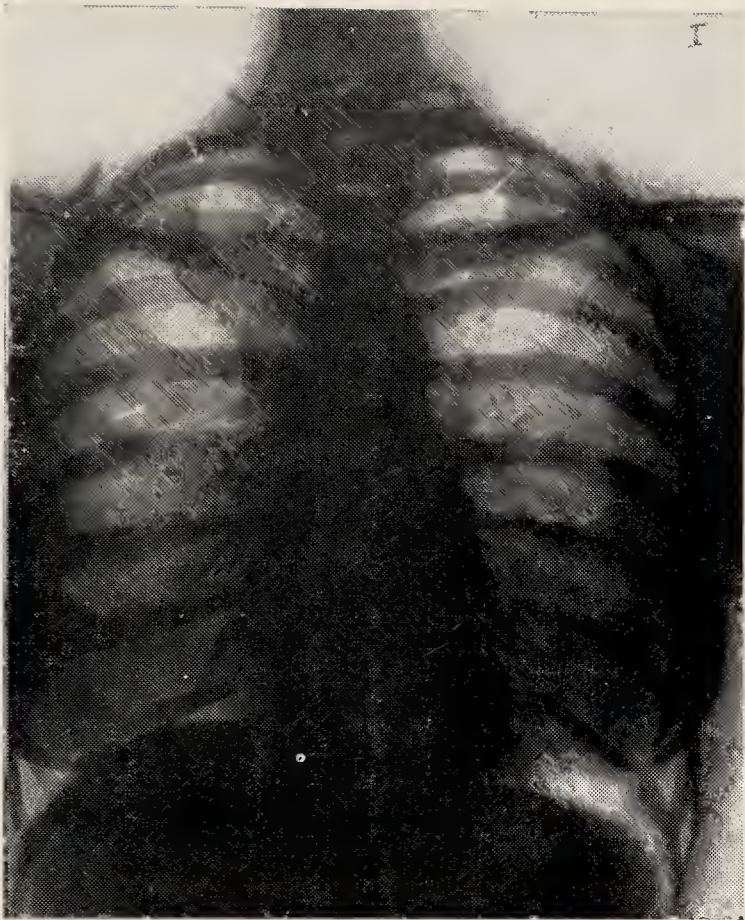


D.—The same case a week later showing a spontaneous pneumothorax on the right side. The lung is partially collapsed.

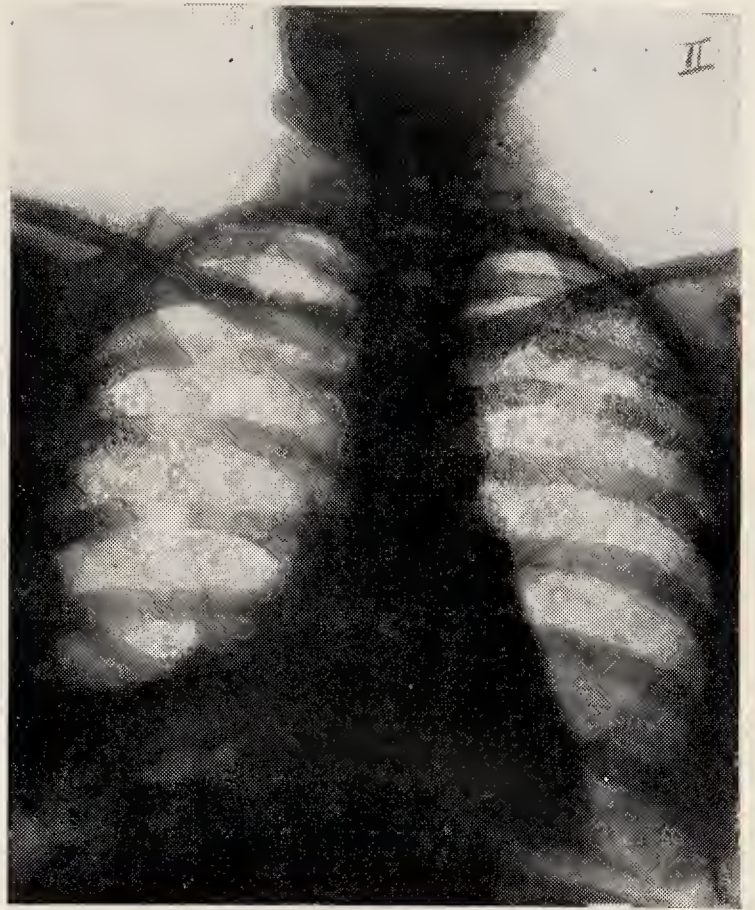




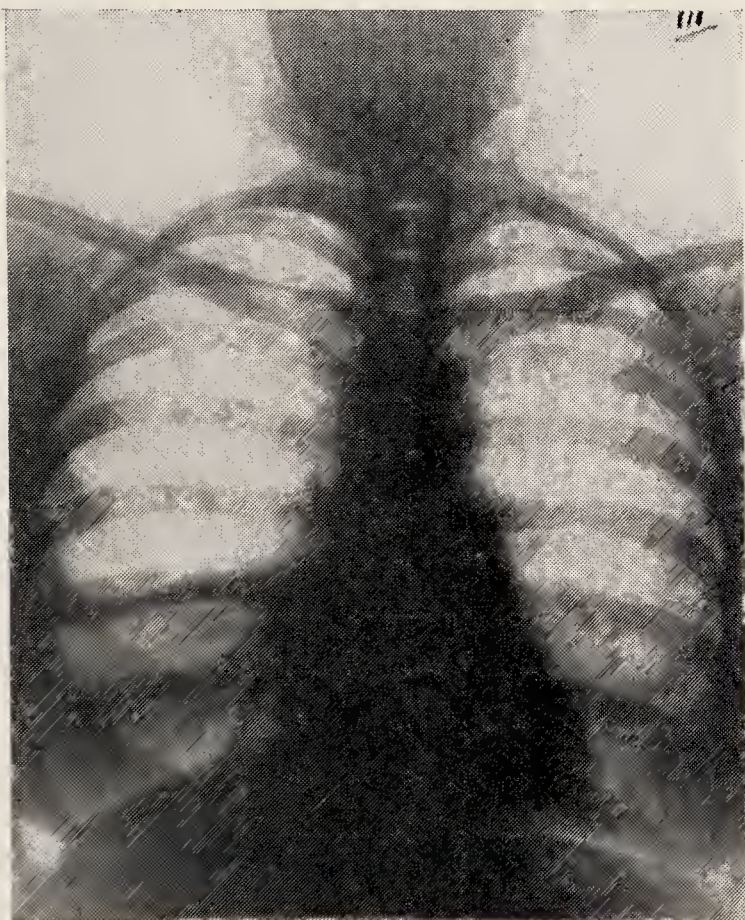




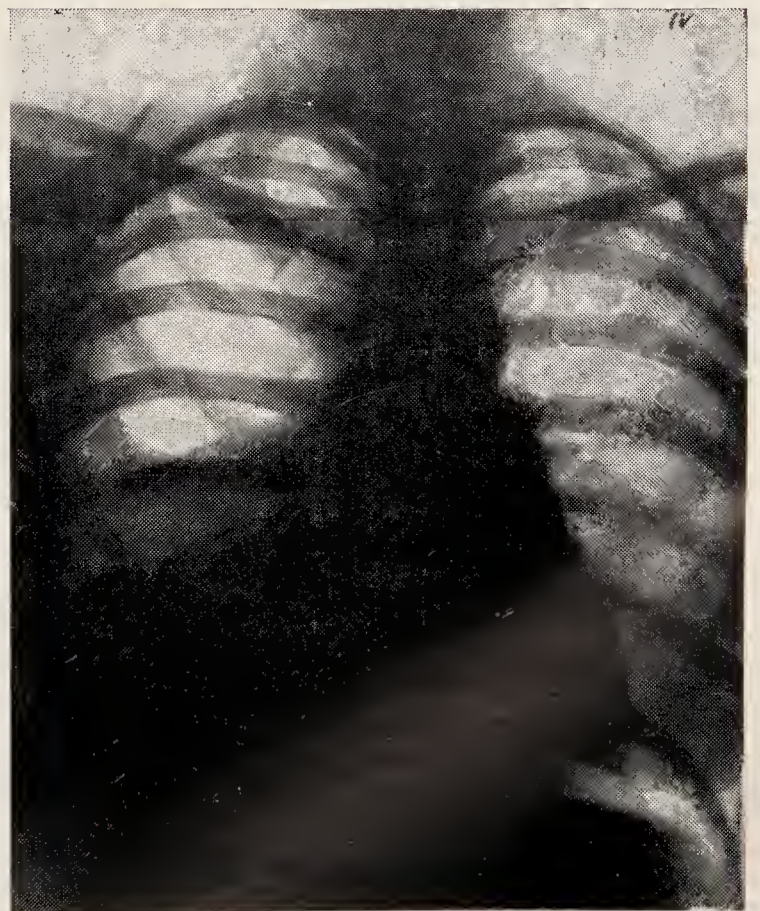
1.—Radiograph of a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a female aged 27 years. The arrows point to the more definite foci of the disease.



2.—The same case after two years' of Artificial Pneumothorax treatment. The right base has become firmly fixed to the diaphragm and the surrounding parietal pleura.



3.—Six months later showing an extension of the obliterative pleurisy and a greater area of lung fixed.



4.—The same case a week after Phrenic evulsion, showing the rise in the level of the right dome of the diaphragm and partial collapse of the lung above—due to the continuance of the artificial pneumothorax.















Cases notified :—		Non-		
	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.		Total.
Males .....	26 .....	9 .....		35
Females .....	32 .....	12 .....		44
	—	—		—
	58	21		79
	==	==		==

Duplicate notifications excluded.

DISPENSARY.

Tuberculosis cases :	1st visits .....	71
	Re-visits .....	1,626
Contacts visited.....		4,387
Contacts examined by Tuberculosis Officer :	1st visits .....	39
	Re-visits .....	22
Clinical examinations by Tuberculosis Officer :	1st examinations .....	103
	Re-examinations .....	469
Clinical examinations by Consulting Officer.....		49
Patients seen by Health Visitor at Dispensary .....		290
Hours in Dispensary.....		286
Total visits to Dispensary .....		911
Individual Patients attending Dispensary .....		315
„      Contacts      „      „      .....		52

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1929.

Age Periods				New Cases.				Deaths.			
				Pulm'ry.		Non-Pulm'ry.		Pulm'ry.		Non-Pulm'ry.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	.....	.....	.....	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	1
5	.....	.....	.....	1	—	6	3	1	—	—	1
10	.....	.....	.....	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
15	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	3	3	—	—
20	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	2	2	5	1	2
25	.....	.....	.....	5	8	1	—	6	7	—	—
35	.....	.....	.....	7	7	—	—	3	1	—	—
45	.....	.....	.....	10	5	—	—	8	1	—	—
55	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	.....			—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals				27	32	15	12	27	17	2	5

TABLE I.

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1929.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous .....	19	22	—	—	1	3	8	5	20	25	8	5 = 58
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .....	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	1 = 8
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	— = 4
												70
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous .....	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	— = 5
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .....	6	7	9	5	—	—	2	—	6	7	11	5 = 29
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	13	22	38	23	2	—	—	—	15	22	38	23 = 98
												132
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured .....	4	5	3	—	1	4	10	1	5	9	13	1 = 28
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) .....	15	25	36	23	2	—	—	—	17	25	36	23 = 101
												129
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed .....	111	104	10	9	10	15	43	31	121	119	53	40 = 333
(b) Diagnosis not completed.....	7	9	11	6	—	1	2	—	7	10	13	6 = 36
												369

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st .....	359	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary .....	12
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned .....	9	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants .....	30
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .....	35	(b) Otherwise .....	49
4. Died during the year .....	37	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes .....	Nil.
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months .....	25	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes .....	1130 + 567
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts).....	972 + 962 Light Treatment	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .....	308
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Outstations for treatment or supervision .....	4	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .....	190
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment .....	Nil.	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December .....	155
(b) Other special forms of treatment .....	Nil.	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .....	34
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 .....	28
		(b) Form G.P. 36 .....	41



TABLE II.—RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1929.

—	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		“Sana- torium” Beds.	“Hospital” Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions	
Adult Males .....	1	7	5	—	—	13
Adult Females .....	1	7	5	—	—	13
Children under 15 .....	1	3	—	5	1	10
Total .....	3	17	10	5	1	36

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1929.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	15	26	24	5	12
		F.	13	19	18	3	11
	Chil- dren.	M.	4	1	—	—	5
		F.	5	5	4	—	6
Number of Observa- tion Cases.	Adults	M.	1	5	4	—	2
		F.	3	5	6	—	2
	Chil- dren.	M.	1	4	5	—	—
		F.	2	2	2	—	2
Total .....			44	67	63	8	40



**TABLE III.**

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1929.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1929.

[illegible]





TABLE IV.—(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1929, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1926					1927					1928					1929				
				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	38	9	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	27	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chil-dren.	M.	21	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	13	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	13	4	2	1	7	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	10	3	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Chil-dren.	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	8	3	10	3	16	1	—	—	2	2	1	4	6	1	11	7	3	3	—	6	6	2	3	4	9
			F.	5	3	9	—	12	3	1	2	2	5	4	—	9	—	9	5	2	2	3	7	8	2	6	2	9
		Chil-dren.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER				66	19	37	20	76	26	1	6	6	13	14	1	2	1	4	6	1	6	1	8	2	—	—	—	—
DEAD.	Adults	M.	18	12	37	108	157	3	—	2	5	7	3	—	2	9	11	1	—	1	6	7	—	—	1	1	2	
		F.	10	4	25	87	116	2	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	3	10	14	—	—	—	3	3	
	Chil-dren.	M.	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals .....				238	64	125	227	416	45	5	12	22	39	26	5	20	16	41	24	7	15	20	42	17	3	9	11	24





TABLE IV.—(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1929, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1926					1927					1928					1929				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	6	—	—	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			F.	4	—	1	14	19	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Chil-dren.	M.	14	8	1	52	75	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			F.	7	8	5	41	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			F.	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		Chil-dren.	M.	1	1	—	5	7	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	
			F.	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1		
			F.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	2		
		Chil-dren.	M.	4	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	3	2	7
			F.	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	6	7	—	2	1	1	4
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.....				1	1	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER				23	7	1	24	55	2	2	5	4	13	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
DEAD.	Adults	M.	6	—	2	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	3	2	4	1	10	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
	Chil-dren.	M.	2	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	2	6	2	3	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals .....				77	34	26	168	305	6	3	8	11	28	7	4	3	8	22	4	2	1	13	20	3	3	6	5	17







# Sunlight Treatment.

Despite the difficulty of demonstrating the exact value of this form of treatment in producing the results shown in the table, I am satisfied that the method is a very valuable asset in appropriate circumstances. It will be observed that 50 cases drawn from the Welfare Centres and the Tuberculosis Department have been treated. In cases where there is a collection of pus, *e.g.*, in softened Tubercular glands, Mastitis, Periostitis, etc., one essential point before any improvement can be expected from Sunlight treatment is the establishment of free drainage. In the absence of this, no amount of sunlight treatment will produce healing.

The case of varicose ulceration was very extensive, and the results of treatment were amazing. In other patients the improvement was slower.

The lupus cases are now showing rapid improvement since the installation of the Kromayer Mercury Vapour lamp for local treatment.

## TUBERCULAR CASES.

Defect	No. of Cases.	Average months of treatment.	December 31st, 1929.
T.B. glands .....	10	7	8 arrested. 2 improved.
Lupus .....	8	8	2 quiescent. 5 improved. 1 improved, treatment discontinued on account of Pulmonary condition.
T.B. Peritonitis .....	3	8	2 arrested. 1 improved.
Empyema. ....	1	3	1 cured.
T.B. Ulceration of Cornea .....	1	6	Unchanged (Admitted to New Hall).



## OTHER CASES.

Defect	No. of Cases.	Average months of treatment.	December 31st, 1929.
Rickets .....	16	4	10 cured. 4 improved. 2 parents refused continuance.
Malnutrition .....	1	1	Treatment apparently caused vomiting. Discontinued.
Marasmus .....	2	2	2 improved.
Cervical Glands .....	4	6	1 cured. 3 arrested.
Chronic Mastitis .....	1	1	No improvement.
Varicose Ulcers .....	1	3	Marked improvement.
Recent Empyema .....	1	1	Discontinued on account of other illness.
Anaemia .....	1	1	Parents refuse continuation.

# General Sanitary Work

Only 23 cesspools are in existence in the Borough.

There are at the present time 84 privies in the Borough, the whole of which are outside the sewer area.

## MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The existing main sewerage system of Southport exclusive of Birkdale and Ainsdale was constructed about the year 1880, when the population of Southport was approximately 32,000. The population is now over 80,000, and in consequence of this large increase in population and of the built-up area draining to the sewers, the present sewerage system is inadequate and is heavily surcharged in times of rain, flooding occurring at certain points.

The new Main Drainage Scheme now approved by the Ministry of Health and on which work has already commenced, is for the purpose of providing relief to the existing sewerage system at certain points. This scheme is designed to be adequate for the next 60 years, when it is estimated there will be a population draining to the Bank End Sewage Works of 114,350.

The works now to be put in hand constitute only part of the main scheme which will eventually have to be completed to deal adequately with the drainage of Southport, and consist of the following :

1.—A main storm overflow sewer running from the junction of the main outfall sewer and the Lord Street sewer at the corner of Park Avenue and Park Crescent and conveying the storm water (in excess of 6 times dry weather flow) to a proposed new Pumping Station on the seaward side of the Municipal Golf Links. At this Pumping Station any solids which may be in the storm water will be intercepted by means of a fine revolving screen and pumped back into the main sewer. The water after passing the screen will be lifted by means of pumps into an outfall sewer across the foreshore, discharging at a point about 660 yards seawards of the high water mark. This Pumping Station will be such that the storm water will be discharged into the sea at any state of the tide.

2.—A relief Sewer in Butts Lane and Crowlands Street and a storm water sewer in Russell Road overflowing into storm tanks to be constructed adjoining Fine Jane's Brook opposite the junction of Crowlands Street and Russell Road. The storm water in excess of 3 times dry weather flow will be overflowed into these Tanks and pumped back into the sewer after the storm has subsided. In cases of heavy rain the storm water after having filled these Tanks will overflow into Fine Jane's Brook. The Tanks have, however, been designed exceptionally large, namely with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, in order to diminish the amount overflowing into the Brook.



## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following Table shows the nature and amount of work done during the year by the Highways Department under orders sent to it by the Health Department, and also the corresponding figures for the two preceding years :

	1927		1928		1929
Houses drained or re-drained .....	249	.....	162	.....	124
House drains unstopped .....	426	.....	502	.....	500
Midden privies converted into W.C.'s .....	12	.....	4	.....	2
Bristol ejects and trough closets converted into fresh-water closets .....	18	.....	7	.....	18
Wet ashpits converted into dry .....	0	.....	0	.....	0
Sundry structural nuisances abated .....	164	.....	134	.....	209
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals .....	869	.....	809	.....	853
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The implication from these figures is that the Sanitary condition with respect to both house drains and structure has been raised to a highly satisfactory point.

The whole of the houses within the sewer area in the Borough are now connected to the Public Sewer. Much work has been done by private contractors by way of correcting defects which do not appear in the Table.

## ASHBINS.

Ashbins should be used for the temporary deposit of ashes and other similar refuse not subject to decomposition ; hence the name " Ashbin." It is nevertheless the custom to pile into the ashbin everything which it is wanted to get rid of, and which, being out of sight, can also be out of mind.

It would be an advantage if people would endeavour to get rid of and destroy at the house more of the refuse than they do ; in particular it would be better if worthless waste paper could be burnt at the house instead of being placed in the ashbin.

The disposal of this waste paper is becoming a definite problem in itself and will have to be taken seriously.

# Factory and Workshop Acts.

The following Report is made out in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has to be sent.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES ..... (Including Factory Laundries).	122	1	None
WORKSHOPS ..... (Including Workshop Laundries).	494	3	„
WORKPLACES .....	168	0	„
Totals .....	784	4	„

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .....	2	2	None	None
Want of Ventilation .....	1	1	„	„
Overcrowding .....	1	1	„	„
Want of Drainage of Floors .....	—	—	„	„
Other Nuisances .....	1	1	„	„
†Sanitary Accommodations {	insufficient	0	„	„
	unsuitable or	0	„	„
	defective	0	„	„
}	not separate	0	„	„
	for sexes	0	„	„
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouse (S. 101) .....	None	None	„	„
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	3	3	„	„
Other Offences .....	None	None	„	„
Total .....	8	8	„	„

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in Southport. The standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops is in accordance with the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.



#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register..... 369

#### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.....	—
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .....	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector ..... 11
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..... —
Other Matters—Forms received from H.M. Inspector <i>re</i> New Workshops .....	17
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	—
In use at the end of the year.....	6

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

I refer to the table (*infra*) giving deposits from the atmosphere here and elsewhere, which completely demonstrates the remarkable relative clearness of the local atmosphere.

#### ABSTRACT OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Total Visits .....	31,321
Complaints received from public .....	1,097
Inspections on complaints .....	1,097
Miscellaneous Inspections .....	6,955
Houses completely inspected—for in-going tenants, sickness, etc.	468
Re-inspections relating to sanitary defects under notice, etc.....	2,239
Routine Inspections of Special Premises :—	
Factories and Workshops, including Bakehouses .....	456
Common Lodging-houses .....	280
Stable Premises .....	54
Offensive Trades .....	160
Milk Shops .....	314
Smoke Observations (one hour each).....	73

Sanitary Defects Remedied :—

Houses re-drained, or drains amended, etc. ....	350
Building and altering W.C.'s. ....	38
Miscellaneous Nuisances, etc., remedied ....	953
Total .....	<u>13,437</u>

Notices Served for Abatement of Nuisances, etc. :—

Verbal .....	78
Preliminary .....	276
Statutory .....	273
Sewer complaints reported to Highway Department .....	37
Sanitary Certificates issued .....	6

Infectious Diseases :—

Inquiries into Cases .....	1,853
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital .....	354
Houses disinfected .....	500
Bedding disinfected .....	1,075
Schools disinfected .....	5
Stables and Cowsheds disinfected .....	8
Notices to School Attendance Officers .....	2,150
Notices to Free Library .....	1,815
Notices to School Medical Officer .....	1,582

Consumption :—

Cases notified.....	100
Pulmonary .....	65
Non-Pulmonary.....	35
Number of Visits to Tuberculosis Patients .....	1,701
Patients' Visits to Dispensary .....	903
Examined by Tuberculosis Officer .....	597
Enquiries—Contacts .....	4,370
Contacts examined by Tuberculosis Officer .....	61

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Only 2 per cent. of the total Nuisances reported remained wholly or partly unabated at the end of the year.

Cases reported .....	1,581
„ abated .....	1,548
„ not abated .....	<u>33</u>
„ under negotiation .....	9
„ in Contractors' Hands .....	14
„ in Borough Engineer's Hands .....	8
„ in Unoccupied Premises .....	2
	<u>33</u>



## SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

Householders are strongly advised to have the Drains and Sanitary Fitmets of their dwellings inspected and tested triennially. These occasional examinations act as an insurance against sickness from environmental defects.

### HOUSING ACT, 1909.

#### HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

##### ARTICLE V.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Houses completely inspected for various causes .....	553	653	906	839	446	468
Reports made under Housing Acts, 1909 and 1919 .....	28	16	14	0	0	0
Notices served under the said Housing Acts	33	15	4	0	0	0
Houses reported under Section 11 of 1925 Act for closing .....	0	6	7	6	2	2
Houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	0	6	7	6	2	2
Closing Orders made by Local Authority .....	0	6	7	6	2	2
Dwelling-houses closed after Closing Orders	0	3	7	4	2	2
Houses reported under Section 15 and Section 28 for repairs necessary to put such houses into a fit state for human habitation .....	28	16	14	0	0	0
Notices served under Sections 15 and 28.....	33	15	4	0	0	0
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Orders under Sections 15 and 28 complied with by Owners .....	15	5	10	0	0	0
Orders carried out by Local Authority under the powers of the Act .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orders not complied with under Section 17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orders not complied with under Section 15 and Section 28 .....	13	10	4	0	0	0
New Houses Erected and Certified .....	309	630	730	504	300	250
Houses closed on Owners' initiative .....	0	0	0	0	0	0

Most of the work during the year has been carried out under The Public Health Acts. There is comparatively little dilapidated property in the Area.

## SHOPS INSPECTION.

Much of the Inspectors' time is occupied in patrolling, and in the greater part of this no entrance that can be included in the count of visits set out in the Table below is involved. The Table includes evening visits.

Total Visits .....	1,929
Breaches of Shops' Acts Discovered :—	
Trading during prohibited hours.....	20
Assistants not getting full time for meals .....	—
Assistants not getting Weekly Half-holiday.....	2
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Weekly Half-holiday.....	49
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Closing Day.....	56
Shop Seats—Absence of .....	—
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Mixed Business.....	33
Action taken as to offences :—	
Warned verbally .....	136
Warned by letter .....	—
Reported to Local Authority .....	7
Prosecutions .....	17
Night Patrol—Hours .....	62

## THE REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Estimated Amount of Refuse removed from Borough, loads	14,128	13,731	13,588	13,670	13,164
Number of Ashpits replaced by Ashbins during the year .....	42	141	55	18	51

It should be noted that a “load” now signifies a much heavier weight than formerly, owing to the carrying capacity of the wagons having been increased.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

1924 Notices served .....	Nil
1925           ,, .....	4
1926           ,, .....	5
1927           ,, .....	2
1928           ,, .....	4
1929           ,, .....	2

We have no difficulty in getting any measures we suggest taken. In fact the occupiers of premises show as much anxiety to get rid of the rodents as we do.

During the year the Corporation have co-operated with the owners of several large business premises in the town in an endeavour to get rid of these, and are satisfied that much good has been done in this direction. We have also given advice and prescriptions to owners and occupiers and have found a general willingness on their part to carry out our suggestions.



# Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Health Committee has adopted the scale of fees for doctors called by a Midwife in emergency under the Midwives' Act where the family is unable to pay.

There are five Welfare Centres : at Hampton Road, High Park, Liverpool Road, Crossens, and Hoghton Street. There is a Central Voluntary Committee with a separate Sub-Committee for each Centre. The Health Visitors attend on all occasions.

The Health Committee have arranged a system of co-ordination with St. Katherine's Home and the Southport and Birkdale Day Nursery.

In virtue of this arrangement the Corporation were to pay the Institutions, as a subsidy, 25 per cent. of their net expenditure for each financial year ; the net expenditure being reckoned as their gross approved expenditure less their earned income. This is in addition to a 50 per cent. grant paid by the Ministry of Health. The amount of this grant is subject to modification in the ensuing financial year.

The following Table gives the causes for which the Midwives required medical assistance during the year :—

Mother	{	Pyrexia .....	6	
		Uterine Inertia .....	17	
		Ruptured perineum .....	43	
		Threatened abortion .....	1	
		Breech.....	5	
		Ante-natal examination .....	6	
		Chest .....	2	
		Haemorrhage .....	5	
		Abdominal tenderness .....	2	
		Deformed pelvis .....	1	
		Retained placenta .....	1	
		Varicose veins .....	2	
		(?)Mental.....	1	
		Malpresentation.....	3	
		Exhaustion.....	2	
		Difficult micturition .....	1	
Child	{	Pneumonia .....	1	
		Not definitely specified .....	1	
			—	100
	{	Inflammation of eyes .....	10	
		Rash .....	2	
		Dangerous feebleness .....	1	
Child	{	Deformity .....	6	
		Prematurity .....	10	
		Stillborn .....	4	
			—	33
TOTAL .....				<u>133</u>

## MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 & 1928.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice for the year 1929 was 22, of these 19 hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. They are visited regularly by the Inspector of Midwives about once a quarter when their Registers, Midwives' Bag, and Appliances are examined. During the year 648 Births were notified to the Local Supervising Authority by the Midwives, medical help being obtained for 113 cases.

STILLBIRTHS (Corrected) .....	43
Number notified by Medical Practitioners .....	19
,,           ,,       Midwives .....	26
Number of Births notified by Medical Practitioners .....	336
,,           ,,       Midwives .....	648
Number of Births notified (corrected).....	944

### INFANTILE CARE.

Births notified to M.O.H. : Legitimate .....	903
,,           ,,       Illegitimate .....	41
Births not notified .....	11
,,           (1928) .....	5
Infants visited at home .....	825
,,   stillborn .....	34
,,   who died within 24 hours of birth .....	7
,,   breast fed .....	616
,,   partly breast fed .....	40
,,   artificially fed .....	119
,,   removed .....	9
Ante-natal cases : 1st visits .....	219
Re-visits .....	585
Post-natal cases : 1st visits .....	876
Re-visits .....	4,514
Infants : 1st visits .....	827
Re-visits .....	4,527
Home visits to Children—1 to 5 years.....	5,073
Do.       Infants—Sore eyes .....	76
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—	
Breast fed .....	42
Artificially fed .....	11
Died under 24 hours .....	8
Too good to visit .....	4
	65



# MATERNITY WARD, CURZON ROAD, SOUTHPORT.

21 BEDS.

(1) Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1929 .....	11
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1929 .....	281
(3) Average duration of stay .....	14 days.
(4) Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives .....	234
(b) Doctors .....	47
(5) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a Midwife, stating the reasons for requiring assistance.  (a) ante-natal.  (b) during labour.  (c) after labour (state separately the number of ruptured perineums which required suture).	<p>All cases are seen by the Doctor at the Ante-natal Clinic.</p> <p>(a) Stomach tube inductions ..... 10 Emergency Eclampsics ..... 3 Epileptic ..... 1</p> <p>(b) Ante-partum haemorrhage. 2 Persistent Occipito Posterior Position ..... 3 Transverse Position..... 2 Uterine Inertia..... 4</p> <p>(c) Doctor sees all cases after labour. Ruptured perineums ..... 34</p> <p>(d) Congenital Heart Disease ..... 1 Hare lip and cleft palate..... 1 Baby born with Anaemia— Blood transfusion done from father ..... 1</p>
(6) Number of cases notified as (a) Puerperal fever. (b) Puerperal pyrexia (i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4 F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period) stating the result of treatment in each case.	<p>(a) Nil.</p> <p>(b) Caesarean section. 2 (Recovered). Pyelitis ..... 1 (Died). Influenza ..... 1 (Recovered).</p>
(7) Number of cases of Pemphigus neonatorum .....	Nil.
(8) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, stating the result of treatment in each case.	One, transferred to V.D. Department— Cured.

MATERNITY WARD, CURZON ROAD, SOUTHPORT—*contd.*

21 BEDS.

(9) Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight. ....	Ten.																						
(10) Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, stating the reasons why they were not breast-fed.	<table> <tr><td>Anaemia .....</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Retracted Nipples .....</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Hare lip and cleft palate .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Mastitis .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Puerperal Mania .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Babies being put out to nurse.....</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Anaemia .....	3	Retracted Nipples .....	3	Hare lip and cleft palate .....	1	Mastitis .....	1	Puerperal Mania .....	1	Babies being put out to nurse.....	4										
Anaemia .....	3																						
Retracted Nipples .....	3																						
Hare lip and cleft palate .....	1																						
Mastitis .....	1																						
Puerperal Mania .....	1																						
Babies being put out to nurse.....	4																						
(11) Number of maternal deaths, stating the causes.	<table> <tr><td>Pyelitis .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Toxaemia of pregnancy .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>P.P.H. and Retained Placenta.....</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Pyelitis .....	1	Toxaemia of pregnancy .....	2	P.P.H. and Retained Placenta.....	1																
Pyelitis .....	1																						
Toxaemia of pregnancy .....	2																						
P.P.H. and Retained Placenta.....	1																						
(12) Number of foetal deaths (a) Stillborn, and  (b) within 10 days of birth. State the causes, and the results of post mortem examinations if obtainable	<table> <tr><td>(a) Eclampsia of mother.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Ante-partum haemorrhage</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Persistent Occipito—Pos- terior position .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Placenta Praevia .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Transverse Position .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Baby born on district .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Premature rupture of mem- branes .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Prematurity .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>(b) Congenital Heart Disease.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Prematurity .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">No post-mortem examinations were held.</td></tr> </table>	(a) Eclampsia of mother.....	2	Ante-partum haemorrhage	2	Persistent Occipito—Pos- terior position .....	2	Placenta Praevia .....	1	Transverse Position .....	2	Baby born on district .....	1	Premature rupture of mem- branes .....	1	Prematurity .....	1	(b) Congenital Heart Disease.....	2	Prematurity .....	1	No post-mortem examinations were held.	
(a) Eclampsia of mother.....	2																						
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No post-mortem examinations were held.																							



## REPORT ON THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC FROM JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

During this period 281 cases were confined and there were 1,525 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic

There were 25 emergency cases :—

- 4 Eclampsia
- 2 Placenta praevia
- 1 Placenta praevia and Albuminuria
- 1 Cardiac case
- 1 Breach
- 2 Occipito-posterior
- 3 Abortion at 8th, 12th and 20th weeks
- 2 Uterine inertia
- 1 Transverse arm presentation
- 1 Albuminuria
- 1 Adherent placenta
- 4 Contracted pelvis
- 1 Hyperemesis at 4th month who afterwards attended clinic.
- 1 P.P.H. with retained placental tissue.

The attendances at this ante-natal clinic are extremely satisfactory and certainly repay the work done there.

There were 36 cases of Albuminuria, 19 of these cleared up by following out instructions at home, and 17 were admitted to the Ante-natal department for treatment. Everyone was discharged from the Hospital clear of Albumin with one exception, and she was nearly clear, but at her own request was allowed to go home on condition that she put herself under the care of her own Doctor.

We had one case of Eclampsia which was unfortunate but instructive.

The case was Mrs. S., a primipara who attended the clinic on six occasions :

first on	13- 9-29	urine free of Albumin.
	11-10-29	do.
	25-10-29	do.
	8-11-29	trace of Albumin found.

She was allowed to go home and was given instructions about diet, exercise, clothing, etc., and asked to report the following week. On 15-11-29 there was still a trace of Albumin, the instructions were repeated and she was allowed to go home. On 22-11-29 the amount of Albumin had increased so she was told to come in to the Ante-natal department that night. Between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on 22-11-29, I understand she did a Spring cleaning and some washing and came in at 6 p.m. on the 22nd as requested, but instead of having treatment, started in labour at 11 p.m. at the 38th week of pregnancy. She had her first fit at 7 p.m. and had 29 fits in all, when she was discharged, the urine was clear of Albumin and when she came up 6 weeks later, it was still clear of Albumin.

This case is instructive in so far that when she was told to come in for treatment to the Ante-natal department, we omitted to tell her to leave her Spring cleaning and washing till she went out again.

There were 19 cases of Occipito-posterior positions all corrected by pad and binder.

No case of malposition is interfered with before about the 32nd week.

Sixteen cases of Breach presentation were turned by external manipulation and 11 righted themselves.

Ten stomach tube inductions were done for disproportion between foetal head and maternal pelvis. These were all done about the 38th week and were all successful.

Five caesarean sections were done, 3 on our own cases and 2 on emergencies for

contracted pelvis and chorea,  
contracted pelvis,  
eclampsia,  
contracted pelvis (2 cases)

We had four maternal deaths during the year. One case of our own and three emergencies.

- (1) Mrs. G. (our case) age 19, died of Pyelitis on her 5th day.
- (2) Mrs. C., emergency, Toxaemia of pregnancy and caesarean section and never recovered properly from the anaesthetic.
- (3) Mrs. S., Toxaemia of pregnancy with Placenta praevia.
- (4) Mrs. G., Post partum Haemorrhage, pulseless on admission and retained piece of placenta at Post-mortem.

I wish again to compliment the Staff on their conscientious and careful work ; also to thank Dr. Cronin Lowe the Pathologist for his help in several cases, particularly one baby with Haematemesis on which he did a timely blood transfusion from the father and thereby, I am convinced, saved the baby's life.

Thanks are due to the Surgeons at the Infirmary for their great courtesy in dealing with our caesarean sections, also to our consulting Obstetrician, Dr. Leith Murray, whose advice has always been helpful and willing, and to Dr. Sheldon for so ably carrying on in my absence.

(Signed) A. S. GARDEN, M.D., S.M.,

Obstetrician in Charge.



# WELFARE CENTRES.

We note some tendency on the part of the people who most require the advantages of the Centres to fail to attend ; and this is not easy to remedy.

Name of Centre.	ATTENDANCES.							TREATED.			
	Nursing Mothers		Expectant Mothers		Infants		Children over 1 and under 5	Nursing Mothers	Expectant Mothers	Infants	Children over 1 and under 5
	1st visits	Re-visits	1st visits	Re-visits	1st visits	Re-visits					
Hampton Road	180	2205	43	105	178	1442	1027	393	98	1616	937
High Park .....	138	2582	13	23	137	1929	925	664	22	2053	925
Liverpool Road	154	2527	32	106	155	1945	1499	316	142	2100	1512
Crossens .....	71	1435	7	49	72	881	944	178	53	952	944
Hoghton Street .....	160	3086	21	36	160	2314	1170	243	41	2459	1170
Totals .....	703	11835	116	319	702	8511	5565	1794	356	9180	5488

## ATTENDANCES.

	Nursing Mothers.		Expectant Mothers		Infants.		Children over 1 and under 5 years.
	1st visit	Re-visit	1st visit	Re-visit	1st visit	Re-visit	
1924	384	6617	35	95	384	4407	2876
1925	479	8416	58	191	472	5651	3607
1926	586	9511	60	248	599	6742	4150
1927	629	10316	70	246	644	7539	4934
1928	594	10067	85	315	583	7055	5087
1929	703	11835	116	319	702	8511	5565
1929 .....	Total attendances		.....	.....	.....	.....	27,751

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC AT 2, CHURCH STREET.

I am satisfied that the opening of this Clinic is an important move in the right direction, and have no doubt that the attention rendered and the advantages received will presently result in a greatly extended use of it. It is to be borne in mind that Ante-natal care as a social service is so largely an innovation in the habits of the people that the progress made up to now generally must be regarded as highly encouraging. I am perfectly confident that on the development of this assistance, the hoped for reduction in maternal mortality very largely depends.

The Clinic is becoming well established, and has tended to unify the services available to expectant and nursing mothers. It is a matter of great gratification that those who have attended our Ante-natal Clinic regularly bring their babies to us at a very early age. before difficulties in breast feeding, etc., have arisen. Supervision and instruction in the first few weeks can avoid much artificial feeding often too readily resorted to.

In this connection we are constantly indebted to the staff of the Corporation Maternity Hospital for putting so many infants on sound lines of feeding and management.

BERTHA N. BUTTERS.

1st visits—		
Gynaecological.	Ante-natal.	Re-visits.
24	68	120

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Excellent work has been done in the present Hospital since it was opened in 1921. The Building, which was of a temporary character, will shortly be replaced with one thoroughly up-to-date through the munificence of Miss Hartley.

ST. KATHERINE'S HOME, 5, LATHOM ROAD.

Total number of admissions during 1929 :—

Maternity Cases.....	21
Rescue Cases .....	2
Night Cases .....	16
Preventive .....	1
	—
	40
	==

Total number of discharges during 1929 :—

Maternity Cases.....	23
To the Union .....	None.
To V.D. Ward .....	3
Rescue Cases to Mental Homes .....	None.
Rescue Cases to other Homes .....	3
Rescue Cases to Domestic Service .....	None.
Night Cases .....	16
	—
	45
	==

Average length of time kept in Home .....	27 weeks
Visits paid by former Inmates .....	964



NUMBER OF BABIES IN ST. KATHERINE'S HOME IN 1929 :—

Babies admitted to Home.....	2
Babies born in Home.....	17
	—
	19
	==

NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM HOME DURING 1929 :—

Discharged with the Mothers .....	8
To Foster-mothers.....	4
To another Home .....	2
To V.D. Ward .....	1
To the Union .....	—
	—
	15
	==

SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE DAY NURSERY, DUKE STREET.

Individual Children admitted .....	92
Attendance (days).....	3,485
Average weekly attendance.....	75
„ daily „ .....	15

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
12	3	7	9	1	Nil.	Nil.

- 1 Notified case was found not to be suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 1 Notified case lived outside the Borough but received treatment in the Southport Infirmary.

N.B.—All out-door Midwives are instructed to use Silver Nitrate 1% immediately after birth.

# NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1926.

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.....		4
Removed to Hospital .....	1	
Nursed at home.....	3	
	—	4
		=

All the cases completely recovered.

Notifications of Puerperal Fever.....		4
Removed to Hospital .....	1	
Nursed at home.....	3	
	—	4
		=

All the cases completely recovered.

## SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH VISITING.

Special Enquiries—Medical Officer of Health .....	81
Incidental Calls .....	692
Visits to Infectious Diseases.....	147
Visits to houses found closed .....	856
Visits to Midwives.....	43
Visits to Maternity and Nursing Homes.....	11

(See also Report of School Medical Officer).

## IN-PATIENTS DURING 1929.

Corporation Institutions	{	New Hall Isolation Hospital .....	481	
		„ Sanatorium .....	102	
		Maternity Ward .....	292	
		V.D. Ward .....	50	
		St. Katherine’s Home .....	54	
			—	979
Outside Institutions	{	Bradstock Lockett .....	13	
		Children’s Convalescent Home, W. Kirby.....	2	
		Royal Normal College, London (Blind) .....	1	
		Training School for the Blind, Liverpool .....	1	
		School for Indigent Blind, Wavertree.....	4	
		Royal School for Deaf and Dumb, M/c. ....	1	
		School for Deaf and Dumb, Liverpool.....	1	
		Dovecot, Knotty Ash (Feeble-minded).....	2	
		Pontville R.C. School do. ....	1	
		Great Warford do. ....	2	
		Monyhull Institution do. ....	1	
		Homestead, Lingfield (Epileptic) .....	1	
			—	30
				1,009
				=



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

### OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES.

Minor Ailment Clinic (Doctors) .....	3,622
do. (Nurses) .....	8,131
Aural Clinic .....	366
Nasal Clinic .....	2,319
Eye Clinic .....	585
Nose and Throat Clinic.....	274
Sunlight Clinic (Doctors) .....	172
do. (Nurses) .....	1,601
Dental Clinic (Elementary) .....	4,374
do. (Secondary) .....	396
do. (Mothers) .....	647
Ante-natal Clinic (Church Street) .....	212
Maternity Ward.....	1,525
V.D. Department .....	10,571
Welfare Centres .....	27,751
Dispensary .....	1,697
Contact Clinic .....	61
X-ray examinations .....	131
	64,435

### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR ATTENDING TO THE HEALTH OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907 (adopted by the Local Authority 1908), requires all Medical Practitioners and Midwives to notify the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours after the birth has taken place.

This Act is invaluable, as visits can be paid to infants directly after birth if necessary ; but usually they are not made until after the tenth day, so as not to encroach upon the Midwife's province. This works very well, and the District Midwives afford assistance in sending mothers to the Centres.

When the Health Visitor calls, not only is advice given *re* the Infant, but all children in the house are seen, and a friendly word given. The general cleanliness of the home, sobriety and occupation of the parents and causes of deaths of other children are noted—the last often indicating the advice needed.

The Welfare Centres, five in number, are held in the most populous parts of Southport.

Hampton Road Mission Hall on Thursday at 2-30 p.m. (Opened 1914).  
 92, Poulton Road, High Park, on Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. (Opened 1918).  
 Wesleyan Schools, Liverpool Road, on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. (Opened 1919).  
 Rufford Road, Crossens, on Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. (Opened 1921).  
 Baptist Schools, Hoghton Street, on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. (Opened 1926).

All mothers with babies and expectant mothers are heartily welcomed. Tea and biscuits are provided for which a charge of 1d. is made, and biscuits and milk for the children 2d.

Much good and valuable work is being done at the Centres. The voluntary workers undertake all duties except treatment, which is done by the Health Visitors. Children suffering from defective vision, external eye disease, skin trouble, marasmus, rickets, etc., or any other complaint are referred to a Private Doctor, or, if unable to pay, are sent to an appropriate clinic.

A sewing class, which is well attended, is held weekly at High Park. The voluntary helpers look after the children while the mothers devote their time to dressmaking and knitting.

The average attendance has been satisfactory and even shows some advance on previous years.

Renewed effort has been made to impress on mothers the importance of keeping their children under observation until they are passed on to the School Medical Service. Too often the good done during the first two years of life is lost by lack of supervision during the next critical period, and much preventative work could be done if the children were brought to the Centres for examination at *least* at each birthday. This work is most necessary in congested districts of the town, but is so far gravely hampered at the Hampton Road Centre by the inadequacy and unsuitability of the premises occupied.

The continuance of unemployment has rendered the problem of nutrition serious at times but it has been largely met by the sale of dried milk, etc., at reduced rates. The placing within the means of the poorest mother, of a clean, suitable food for her infant is a definite service to the community not to be grudged by any who have Child Welfare at heart.

As in the past, the voluntary and nursing staffs have carried out their duties with untiring enthusiasm and have thereby earned our grateful thanks.

During the year, 1929, mothers and children under five years of age, made 12,973 and 14,778 attendances respectively at the various Centres.

The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into operation in 1928. This Act repeals part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act.

Compensation may be made to Midwives under part I, section 2 (I) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926 "which provides that where a midwife has been suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection, she shall, if she was not herself in default, be entitled to recover from the Local Sanitary Authority such amount by way of compensation from loss of practice as is reasonable in the circumstances of the case." The basis of compensation should be calculated on the loss of income actually sustained by the midwife, and the payments should not exceed the reasonable amounts paid by her to other Midwives whom she has had to employ to attend such patients confined during her period of suspension.



NEW HALL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The advantages due to the possession of this Modern fully-equipped establishment were completely demonstrated during the past winter. Notwithstanding the mass of work originating in our own area, it was nevertheless found possible to afford substantial accommodation to our neighbours.

I append statement of the costings in the Institution and call attention to the Patient, Staff days ratio.

CALCULATION OF AVERAGE PATIENT DAY COST FOR 12 MONTHS 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

	TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS.			AVERAGE FFOR 12 MONTHS.					
	Total.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Diseases.			
	£	£	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions .....	2,400	968	1,432	1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Drugs, etc. ....	628	227	401		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Salaries and Wages .....	2,174	668	1,506	1	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rates and Taxes .....	455	113	342		4		2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Fuel, Light, Water .....	1,574	605	969	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	2	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Domestic Renewals .....	373	92	281		3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		2		4
Other Items .....	300	105	195		2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Structural Repairs .....	525	189	336		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Loan Charges .....	7,521	1,930	5,591	5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	15,950	4,897	11,053	11	6	9	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Income .....	965	106	859		8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	14,985	4,791	10,194	10	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	4	11	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Borough Treasurer's Dept., Southport.

Patient-day Total    27,743    10,246    17,497  
Staff-day    Total    9,623  
Ratio of Patient-days to Staff-days : 100 : 34·7.

**MATERNITY DENTAL CLINIC—YEAR 1929.**  
SUMMARY OF WORK.

Date.	Appointments		Number Treated		New Cases.	Extractions.	Anaesthetics			Fillings	Root Treatment.	Dressing.	Scaling.	Oral Affections.	Examined.	Impressions Taken.	Bite Taken	Try In	Finished Denture				Repair.	Re-make.
	Ist visits	Re-visits					Loc.	N <sub>2</sub> O Gen.											U.	Partial	Full	L.		
Jan. ....	64	37	33	41	11	—	1	13	9	4	2	11	10	29	3	11	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	1
Feb. ....	56	12	37	50	6	—	3	—	—	7	—	15	11	14	3	5	1	1	4	2	—	—	1	1
March .....	53	11	33	67	10	—	3	1	1	—	4	11	9	4	2	5	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	1
April .....	45	9	28	15	13	—	—	5	1	4	3	6	6	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1
May .....	48	14	34	44	25	—	1	6	3	7	1	6	6	9	1	6	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2
June .....	39	7	32	110	36	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	9	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
July .....	58	11	52	64	38	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	15	15	4	13	—	—	—	3	4	1	4	4
August .....	19	6	15	35	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. ....	59	16	61	89	31	—	3	24	10	—	—	7	16	32	7	6	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
Oct. ....	75	15	77	70	45	—	1	15	9	2	2	11	12	23	6	13	1	1	3	5	6	—	—	—
Nov. ....	58	9	51	50	12	—	2	4	1	—	2	11	11	20	2	8	—	—	5	5	1	1	1	1
Dec. ....	50	6	41	42	17	—	1	1	—	2	—	24	6	6	3	3	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2
Totals .....	624	153	494	677	251	—	20	70	34	26	10	113	120	176	37	79	4	5	26	22	29	15	15	15



SUMMARY OF VARIOUS CLINICS.

Days and Times of Attendances.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare Centres—						
Liverpool Road .....		2-30				
High Park .....			2-30			
Crossens .....			2-30			
Hampton Road .....				2-30		
Hoghton Street .....					2-30	
Sewing Classes :						
High Park .....				2-30		
Ante-Natal Clinic—						
2, Church Street .....		10-0				
Maternity Ward, Curzon Road .....					11-0	
Maternity Dental Clinic .....		2 p.m.			2 p.m.	
School Clinic, 2, Church St.						
Minor Ailment Clinic .....	2-30					
Ophthalmic Clinic .....					2-30	
Skin Clinic .....				2-30		
Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic				9-30 (when necessary)		
Artificial Sunlight Treat- ment Clinic.....	9-30		9-30		9-30	
Nasal Clinic .....		2-30			2-30	
Aural Clinic .....				10-0		
Treatment Clinic .....	9-30	9-30	9-30	9-30	9-30	9-30
Dental Clinic .....	9-30 and 2 p.m.	9-30 and 2 p.m.	9-30 and 2 p.m.	9-30 and 2 p.m.	9-30 and 2 p.m.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary .....		2 p.m.				
Venereal Diseases—						
Southport Infirmary—						
Clinic—Men .....	5-30			5-30		
„ Women .....		2-0				
Treatment Clinic—Men	8-30—10 a.m.	8-30—10 a.m.	8-30—10 a.m.	8-30—10 a.m.	8-30—10 a.m.	8-30—10 a.m.
„ „	6—8 p.m.	6—8 p.m.	6—8 p.m.	6—8 p.m.	6—8 p.m.	6—8 p.m.
„ Women	10—12 a.m.	10—12 a.m.	10—12 a.m.	10—12 a.m.	10—12 a.m.	10—12 a.m.
„ „	2—4 p.m.	6—8 p.m.	2—8 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	2—8 p.m.	2—8 p.m.

# Southport Blind Welfare Committee.

The arrangements made with the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society have been continued.

ON THE REGISTER 31st DECEMBER, 1928 ..... 102

REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

Males 1, sight improved, age 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	4
Females 1, left the town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
,, 2, deceased, aged 85, 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR

Males, age 63, 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	5
Females, age 73, 53, 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

ON THE REGISTER 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

	Under 15	16-21	22-49	50-69	70 & over.	
MALES	9	2	7	20	11	49
FEMALES	5	0	14	21	14	54
TOTAL						103

Children in "Sunshine House"	31
Persons in receipt of Old Age Pensions	57
Visits paid by the Home Teacher to persons in their own homes	725
Classes held for instruction	62
Social gatherings held during the winter months	17

RESIDENT IN INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

	Males.	Females
Royal Normal College, London	1 age 18	—
Hardman Street, Liverpool	2 „ 32, 17	1 age 22
Wavertree Schools for the Blind	3 „ 15, 11, 10.	1 „ 10
Calderstones, Whalley	—	1 „ 11
"Sunshine House," Birkdale	1 „ 2	—

GRANTS.

Grants have been given to the amount of	£520
Persons receiving weekly grants	30
Average weekly amount of grant	7/2
Augmentation paid to Home Workers	£92
Average amount of weekly augmentation	9/4
Number of Home Workers	5

INSTRUCTION, ETC.

Classes are held each Monday and Wednesday afternoon from 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. at the Technical Schools ; average attendance, 9.



Instruction is given by Miss Mace (voluntary) and the Home Teacher in embossed reading and writing, typewriting, chair-seating, basketry, hand-knitting, etc. Instruction is also given to persons in their own homes where unable to attend the classes.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

On Wednesday, 14th August, 1929, the Rotarians of Southport and friends, provided Char-a-bancs and private cars and organised an outing for our people ; 65 of our blind friends with their guides sat down to tea at the Ashton Gardens, St. Annes-on-Sea. After spending some time in the Gardens and by the shore, the return journey was made at 7 p.m. after a very enjoyable and much appreciated afternoon.

During the summer the instruction class made several short outings by train into the country and to Ainsdale Beach ; breaks of this nature have a far-reaching effect and are of physical benefit.

Social gatherings are held almost weekly from October to May in the Unitarian Schoolroom, Portland Street ; average attendance, 60.

Our thanks are due to : The Rotary Club ; Toc H., for maintaining and keeping in order the Wireless Sets ; the Advertising and Band Committee for free-seating in the Municipal Gardens ; the Corporation Tramways for free passes ; Dr. de Courcy and the Infirmary Staff ; the Students of the Technical School for Acting as guides ; and other friends.

GRANTS BEING PAID.

Married Males or Widowers.	Single Males.	Married Females or Widows.	Single Females.	Average Grant.		Average Income, per wweek.	
10	.....	.....	.....	s.	d.	s.	d.
				8	3	16	10
.....	3	.....	.....	5	10	8	4
.....	.....	6	.....	7	4	10	10
.....	.....	.....	11	6	10	11	9

# Supervision of Food Supplies.

## VISITS TO :—

Public Slaughter-houses .....	510
Private Slaughter-houses.....	170
Butchers' Shops.....	2,540
Fish and Poultry Shops .....	2,377
Other Shops .....	6,648
Restaurant or Hotel Kitchens (workplaces) .....	42
Ice-cream Workshops .....	19
Ice-cream Stalls.....	45
Potted Meat and Fish Works .....	107
Piggeries .....	392
Cowsheds .....	194
Milk Farms outside the Borough.....	13
Bacteriological Examination of Milk .....	100
Private Premises where Pigs are killed .....	344
	<hr/>
	13,501

## UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Under Magistrate's Order :—Nil.

By Consent of Owner or Consignee :—

Beasts' Carcases and all Organs .....	46
Beast's Livers .....	62
Beasts' Lungs (sets) .....	128
Beef (lbs.) .....	25
Beef (corned) lbs. ....	6
Beasts' Heads .....	3
Pigs' Livers .....	85
Pigs' Carcases and all Organs .....	30
Pigs' Lungs (sets) .....	103
Pork (lbs.) .....	102
Sheeps' Carcases and all Organs .....	16
Lambs' Carcases and all Organs .....	3
Beasts' Stomachs .....	5
Beasts' Intestines .....	1
Pigs' Heads .....	3
Beasts' Mesenteric Fat .....	46
Sheep's Liver .....	22
Beasts' Spleens .....	8
Beasts' Skirts.....	13
Pigs' Hearts .....	18
Chickens .....	1
Pigs' Stomachs .....	12
Beast's Udder .....	1
Beast's Tongue .....	1
Calves Carcases and all Organs .....	3
Turkeys .....	3
Ox Tongue (lbs.) .....	12
Halibut (lbs.).....	62
Sheep's Lungs .....	3
Cod Fillets (lbs.).....	206
Frozen Eggs (lbs.) .....	84
Prawns (lbs.) .....	8
Liquid Eggs (lbs.) .....	42



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

## SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Informal Samples.				Nature of Sample.	Formal Samples.					
Number Taken.	Number Genuine.	Adulterated			Number Taken.	Number Genuine.	Adulterated		Vendors Cautioned.	Prosecutions
		Materially	Trivially or doubtful				Materially	Trivially or doubtful		
12	8	3	1	Milk .....	80	70	8	2	1	2
1	1	—	—	Liquorice Powder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Cream of Tartar .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Coffee .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Cocoa .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Lime Juice Cordial .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Butter .....	22	21	—	1	1	—
1	1	—	—	Cheese .....	9	8	1	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	Raspberry Jam .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Cod Liver Oil .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Camphorated Oil.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Raspberry Vinegar .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Liquid Ex. of Cascara .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Damson Jam .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Grape Fruit Marma- lade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Lemon Cheese .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Black Currant Jam .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Lard .....	6	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Beef Sausage .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	Seidlitz Powder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Epsom Salts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Calcined Magnesia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Red Currant Jelly .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Strawberry Jam .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Pork Sausage .....	7	7	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Olive Oil .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Calvesfoot Jelly .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Ex. of Malt and Cod Liver Oil .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Syrup of Senna.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Gregory Powder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Malt Vinegar .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Ground Almonds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Blackberry Jelly .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Ginger Marmalade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Apricot Jam.....	1	1	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Tinned Tomatoes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	„ Cream .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	„ Bloater Paste .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	„ Peas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Self Raising Flour .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Cream Cake .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Sponge Cake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Potted Shrimps .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Beef Suet .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	Potted Meat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	2	Iron and Arsenic Mixture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Mincemeat .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Whiskey .....	5	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Rum .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Gin .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
57	51	3	3		142	130	9	3	2	3

## PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE.

### BUTTER.

One formal sample was reported against which contained 16·17% of water. The maximum amount of water allowed in Butter is 16·00%. The Vendor was cautioned.

### CHEESE.

One formal sample was reported against by the Analyst. He certified that it was made from milk which had been deprived of 37% of its Fat. Proceedings were instituted; the Magistrates at the first hearing failing to agree referred the case to another bench. At the second hearing the case was dismissed.

### MILK.

14 samples were reported against; proceedings were taken against the farmer in two cases, in the first case he was fined £10 and in the second £5. In the other cases no proceedings were taken, although the Analyst's Report showed deficiency. The Department, besides entertaining doubt as to whether there was in fact an offence, were satisfied there was no prospect of securing a conviction.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The time is close at hand when the whole question of the Public Slaughter-houses will have to be considered with a view to modern accommodation being provided.

The Public Slaughter-houses are in Poplar Street, on a plot of freeheld land comprising 5,258 square yards. The buildings were erected in 1880.

There are thirteen Slaughter-houses. Seven are let to butchers at a yearly rental; the other six are used in common by butchers who pay a "head rate." There are a like number of lairs directly opposite the Slaughter-houses. During 1929 there were 21,153 animals slaughtered. In the middle of the yard between the lairages are two gut-scraping establishments.

Animals slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption :—

	Poplar Street		In the		Totals.
	Public	Rented.	Six Private	Slaughter-houses.	
Cattle .....	686	1,153	.....	723	2,562
Calves .....	426	754	.....	130	1,310
Sheep .....	3,589	13,958	.....	8,465	26,012
Pigs .....	587	—	.....	256	843
Total .....	5,288	15,865	.....	9,574	30,727

937 Pigs have been killed on private premises. It is quite time improved Pig-slaughtering accommodation should be provided at the Public Slaughter-houses, so as to enable the slaughtering to be done under proper supervision.



## PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are six Private Slaughter-houses in the District. Of these, the three in use are kept satisfactorily clean and free from nuisance, and the business in each case is properly conducted. About 31% of the animals slaughtered in the District are dealt with in the Private Slaughter-houses.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The President and Members of the Butchers' Association are maintaining a trade of a specially high class of which they are justifiably proud.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Samples from Producers in the Borough.	Samples from Producers outside the Borough.
Samples from Bulk .....	(a) 5	(a) 95
Of which found to be Tuberculous.....	(b) 0	(b) 4
(a) Guinea Pigs died before test completed.	13	

The four farms from which the Tuberculous samples came were visited by the County Veterinary Inspector and the Borough Veterinary Inspector.

CASE No. 1.—Three samples were taken, two from individual cows and one a mixed sample from 17 other cows. In the sample from a suspected cow which was separated from the rest of the herd, tubercle bacilli were found, and the cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. In addition another cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order at the time of inspection, the symptoms in this cow being so marked it was not deemed necessary to take a sample.

CASE No. 2.—A mixed sample was taken from 20 cows. Tubercle bacilli were not found. One animal from which no sample was taken was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order by the County Veterinary Officer on his clinical examination.

CASE No. 3.—The Veterinary Inspectors examined 21 cows and found no clinical signs of Tuberculosis. Three mixed samples of milk were taken but Tubercle bacilli were not found in them.

CASE No. 4.—The herd was examined and one individual and two mixed samples were taken. Tubercle bacilli were found in the individual sample, and the animal was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. The two mixed samples were negative.

The standard of Cleanliness in Milk has received attention, but in no case was sufficient pollution found to justify a prosecution.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, dated the 13th day of July, 1925, came into operation on the 1st September, 1925. It gives to Local Authorities powers similar to those contained in the Tuberculosis Order, 1914, which was suspended in August, 1914.

Under the new Order every person having in his possession or under his charge (1) any Cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, Indurated Udder or other Chronic Disease of the Udder ; or (2) any Bovine animal which is, or appears to be, suffering from Tuberculous Emaciation ; or (3) any Bovine animal which is suffering from Chronic Cough and showing definite Clinical signs of Tuberculosis, is required to give notice of the fact to the Local Authority.

Provision is made for compensation to be paid to the owner of every animal dealt with under the Order ; during 1929 the Local Authority have dealt with five cows, which have all proved to be Tubercular on post-mortem examination. The owner, in each case received the minimum amount of forty-five shillings as compensation. In every case dealt with the cowshed was disinfected after the animal had been removed. We welcome the new Order, and consider the powers given to Local Authorities are of great benefit to the public in safeguarding the milk supply and preventing the harbouring and dissemination of Bovine Tuberculosis ; in fact they have already been most satisfactorily applied.

Animals inspected by the Veterinary Inspector.....	896
Bovine post-mortems conducted.....	7

### REGISTERED COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Cowkeepers.	Cowkeepers and Purveyors.	Purveyors.
11	59	154

**WORN-OUT OR DISEASED ANIMALS** brought (some at the instance of the Veterinary or Dairy Inspectors) by cattle dealers or farmers in the Borough and adjoining Districts to be slaughtered for value of salvage, and those dead before arrival :—

From :—	Town	Country.
Tuberculosis .....	12	27
Accident .....	21	1
Dropsical .....	4	1
Emaciation.....	3	3
Pneumonia .....	3	6
Peritonitis .....	2	2
Jaundice .....	3	—
Swine Fever .....	9	—
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 57	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 40
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>



# Water Supply.

“ NO PURER WATER OCCURS IN NATURE.”

The water supply is maintained by the Southport and District Water Board, which is a combination of the local Authorities of the County Borough of Southport, the Urban District of Formby, and the West Lancashire Rural District, and supplies water within the area of these three Authorities.

The Board was constituted under Act of Parliament of 1901 to take over the Waterworks Undertaking established by the Southport Waterworks Company in 1854.

The supply is constant and sufficient, and the quality good. With the exceptions referred to below, all property within the Borough is supplied direct from the Board's mains.

The Board owns four Pumping Stations, situated six to ten miles South-West of the Town in the Parishes of Aughton, Bickerstaffe and Lathom, and the whole of the water is obtained from Wells over 200 feet deep. Only three of these Stations, however, supply water to the Borough of Southport. Owing to the depth of the Wells and the nature of the strata, the possibilities of contamination are most remote. The waters have no plumbo-solvent action, and no reports of contamination have been received. Although somewhat hard, the water is exceptionally pure, both chemically and bacteriologically.

The last available figures, namely, those for the year ending 31st March, 1929, show that the Board then supplied, direct, an estimated Population, excluding Summer Visitors, of 106,200. The average domestic consumption, excluding Meter supplies and based on this population figure, was at the rate of about 24·24 gallons per head per day ; and the total consumption 31·49.

## HOUSES NOT SUPPLIED WITH TOWN WATER.

There are 16 houses in the Borough which derive their water from shallow wells on their own premises. The cost of furnishing a supply of Town's water to these would exceed the water rate authorised to be charge within the district. The supply from these wells up to the present time has been adequate, and we have no cause for apprehension as regards the quality of the water.

Two small holdings in Town Lane are also situated some considerable distance from the Board's mains. These people use the Board's water carrying it from premises which are supplied by meter.

# ANALYSIS, SAMPLE, 16th JULY, 1929.

## CHEMICAL.

	Parts per 100,000
Calcium Carbonate .....	19.21
Magnesium Carbonate .....	4.15
Calcium Sulphate .....	1.02
Magnesium Sulphate .....	7.95
Magnesium Chloride .....	2.33
Sodium Carbonate .....	4.16
Sodium Chloride .....	1.99
Potassium Carbonate .....	.67
Silica, etc. ....	.40
	<hr/>
	41.88
Temporary hardness .....	24.1
Permanent hardness .....	9.9
Total hardness .....	34.0
Free Ammonia .....	Nil.
Organic Ammonia .....	Trace
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours .....	.010
Nitrates .....	Nil.
Nitrites .....	Nil.
Lead .....	Nil.
Colour seen in a 2-foot tube .....	Pale Blue Green
Appearance .....	Bright and Sparkling.

The composition of the water continues constant and it fully maintains its remarkable organic purity.

HERBERT E. DAVIES.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL.

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing upon nutrient gelatine at 22 deg. C. in three days .....	10 colonies per c.c.
No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing upon agar at 37 deg. C. in three days .....	5 colonies per c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving acid and gas reaction in double strength bile salt lactose broth (Tubes were incubated for 3 days) .....	absent in 100 c.c.
Streptococci absent in 100 c.c. of water.	
Bac. Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 100 c.c. of water.	

W. HOWEL EVANS.



## RESULTS FOR CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

		Temporary.		Permanent.		Total.
1913—Nov. 28th	.....	26.5	.....	12.0	.....	38.5
1913—Dec. 18th	.....	22.6	.....	16.4	.....	39.0
1915—Mar. 18th	.....	24.0	.....	12.0	.....	36.0
1915—Mar. 23rd	.....	21.0	.....	12.4	.....	33.4
1916—Feb. 3rd	.....	26.2	.....	7.6	.....	33.8
1917—Feb. 17th	.....	18.7	.....	9.6	.....	28.3
1918—Jan. 29th	.....	18.6	.....	9.9	.....	28.5
1919—Jan. 13th	.....	24.9	.....	17.0	.....	41.9
1919—Dec. 30th	.....	25.5	.....	14.6	.....	40.1
1920—Dec. 16th	.....	23.0	.....	12.8	.....	35.8
1921—June 29th	.....	25.5	.....	13.8	.....	39.3
1922—Nov. 23rd	.....	23.2	.....	12.7	.....	35.9
1923—Oct. 9th	.....	23.2	.....	12.4	.....	35.6
1924—Oct. 21st	.....	23.7	.....	13.4	.....	37.1
1925—Sept. 30th	.....	23.7	.....	11.6	.....	35.3
1926—Oct. 5th	.....	20.5	.....	9.1	.....	29.6
1927—Dec. 24th	.....	24.6	.....	8.8	.....	33.4
1928—Oct. 19th	.....	22.0	.....	12.6	.....	34.6
1929—July 16th	.....	24.1	.....	9.9	.....	34.0

# Meteorology.

## Local Weather.

Regarded as a whole, 1929 was a very unusually calm and sunny year, with a low mean relative humidity of the air. Few either quieter or brighter years are on record in the district. December alone was seriously windy, and even then no destructive gale occurred at Southport; while only February and November were materially short of sunshine. January and February were very cold—the latter in particular; but most of the Spring and all months in the later half of the year, were warmer than usual. Rainfall was deficient throughout the first nine months, with the exception of August, but the drought never became seriously acute, and November and December were extremely wet. The extraordinary scarcity of snow at Southport during recent years continued. Until May, winds from northerly to easterly points (chiefly easterly and south-easterly) greatly predominated; thenceforward, westerly and southerly directions were as notably preponderant. In no important respects, however, were such violently abnormal spells of weather experienced at Southport as characterised the year over very much of England and Wales.

### TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

1929	Mean Temperature (Hesketh Park) °	Deviation from Normal °	Absolute Extremes (Marshside).	
			Highest °	Lowest °
January .....	35·9	—3·2	55	25
February .....	33·8	—5·9	51	12
March .....	43·1	+1·6	65	20
April .....	44·8	—0·8	59	27
May .....	52·7	+1·6	74	31
June .....	56·0	—0·6	73	38
July .....	60·5	+1·1	83	42
August .....	59·3	+0·2	72	43
September .....	57·9	+2·5	73	39
October .....	49·9	+0·7	61	28
November .....	44·7	+1·6	57	26
December .....	42·7	+2·7	55	28
Year .....	48·4	+0·1	83	12

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the mean temperature of the year was fully equal to the local normal. There were no striking extremes. The severe weather in February was a “south-east frost,” an extension westwards of a great Continental frost—a very different matter in Lancashire, to one of a more northerly character.



## SUNSHINE AND OZONE.

1929	Duration of Sunshine Hours.	Deviation from Normal Hours.	No. of Sunless days.	Mean Daily Ozone 0 to 10
January .....	39.3 .....	— 4.0 .....	17 .....	2.3
February .....	50.6 .....	—16.8 .....	17 .....	1.8
March .....	187.5 .....	+68.6 .....	2 .....	2.3
April .....	201.4 .....	+29.9 .....	1 .....	4.4
May .....	244.6 .....	+35.9 .....	0 .....	3.8
June .....	265.4 .....	+53.2 .....	0 .....	4.0
July .....	208.3 .....	+ 4.9 .....	1 .....	3.5
August .....	165.3 .....	—10.9 .....	1 .....	4.3
September .....	156.9 .....	+17.6 .....	2 .....	2.7
October .....	109.1 .....	+12.1 .....	2 .....	4.2
November .....	43.3 .....	—13.0 .....	14 .....	2.7
December .....	58.3 .....	+21.6 .....	9 .....	4.7
Year .....	1730.0 .....	+199.1 .....	66 .....	3.4

March was very exceptionally sunny, and December unprecedentedly so ; while the total sunshine for the entire year has only once (viz. : in 1911), been certainly exceeded, and twice approximately equalled, since the local records of that element were commenced, nearly 39 years ago.

## RAINFALL.

1929	Total Rainfall Inches.	Deviation from Normal Inches.	Number of days with rain	Duration of Definite Rainfall Hours.
January .....	1.40 .....	—1.28 .....	14 .....	39.9
February .....	0.93 .....	—1.21 .....	10 .....	26.4
March .....	0.84 .....	—1.39 .....	6 .....	17.8
April .....	0.88 .....	—0.94 .....	11 .....	26.5
May .....	1.96 .....	—0.25 .....	13 .....	40.2
June .....	1.22 .....	—0.94 .....	12 .....	32.2
July .....	2.54 .....	—0.48 .....	13 .....	32.3
August .....	4.03 .....	+0.36 .....	21 .....	64.8
September .....	1.90 .....	—1.23 .....	6 .....	19.9
October .....	4.52 .....	+0.81 .....	26 .....	68.9
November .....	6.22 .....	+3.15 .....	24 .....	108.6
December .....	5.62 .....	+2.35 .....	28 .....	94.8
Year .....	32.06 .....	—1.05 .....	184 .....	572.3

Notwithstanding the deficiencies of rainfall in eight months, no records were quite broken. March was, indeed, the driest month of its name, with one exception (viz. : that of 1893), in 59 years' observations ; but November was the wettest, also with one exception (viz. : 1890), during the same period. No serious shortage of rainfall for the year as a whole had been expected, and the deficiency which eventuated was scarcely more than an inch. There were also only six fewer days with rain than the average number.

HUMIDITY AND SUBSOIL WATER LEVEL.

	Humidity of the air at 9 a.m. % of Saturation	Deviation from Normal % of Saturation	Mean Level of subsoil Water <i>a</i> Inches	Deviation from Normal Inches
1929				
January .....	90	+2	35.2	+1.3
February .....	85	—3	38.2	+5.7
March .....	85	+1	41.4	+8.6
April .....	71	—8	44.7	+10.0
May .....	71	—5	46.8	+9.2
June .....	72	—3	50.9	+9.3
July .....	73	—5	55.2	+9.6
August .....	79	—1	56.0	+8.5
September .....	84	+2	57.2	+9.4
October .....	83	—3	54.9	+8.8
November .....	87	—1	46.2	+4.3
December .....	86	—3	35.1	—3.1
Year .....	81	—2	46.8	+6.8

*a* Distance below Well-mouth.

Years with a drier atmosphere than that of 1929 are very infrequent ; and it is noteworthy than even during the particularly rainy last quarter ,the mean relative humidity of the air was decidedly low.

From March to October the subsoil water stood greatly beneath its normal level. A rapid rise then took place, and at the close of the year the water-level had become very definitely higher than usual.

WIND DIRECTION (GROUPED).

	Duration Percentages.					Deviations from Normals.			
	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.		N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.
	& E.	& S.	& W.	& N.		& E.	& S.	& W.	& N.
1929	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
January .....	30	37	5	28	.....	+19	+ 2	—35	+14
February .....	23	66	7	4	.....	+ 6	+31	—26	—11
March .....	19	42	25	14	.....	— 3	+17	— 8	— 6
April .....	33	17	20	30	.....	+10	— 3	—14	+ 7
May .....	30	30	29	11	.....	+ 4	+ 9	— 1	—12
June .....	16	17	43	24	.....	— 5	0	+10	— 5
July .....	9	24	33	34	.....	— 7	+ 5	— 5	+ 7
August .....	2	29	47	22	.....	—11	+ 6	+ 5	0
September .....	7	29	36	28	.....	—14	+ 2	+ 6	+ 6
October .....	6	22	51	21	.....	—15	—14	+26	+ 3
November .....	8	53	25	14	.....	—11	+19	— 4	— 4
December .....	3	43	44	10	.....	—13	+ 5	+13	— 5
Year .....	16	34	30	20	.....	— 3	+ 7	— 3	— 1



The continuous scarcity of north-easterly and easterly winds from June to December was striking and remarkable ; and there are sound reasons for fearing that it will be compensated for, and the frequency of cool north-westerly and northerly currents also be increased, during 1930 and/or 1931.

The year 1929 was, to an unusual extent, a south-easterly and southerly one ; and, in consequence, most of it was exceptionally calm at Southport (as already stated).

(Signed) JOSEPH BAXENDELL,

Borough Meteorologist.

THE FERNLEY OBSERVATORY,

SOUTHPORT.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

*Monthly Means, at various Places, for the Year April, 1928, to March 1929. In Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.*

STATIONS.	Rainfall (Per Pollution Gauge). In Milli- metres.	Insoluble Matter.			Total Insol- uble Matter.	Total Soluble Matter.	TOTAL SOLIDS.	Included in Soluble Matter.		
		Tar.	Carbon- aceous, other than Tar.	Grit, (as Ash).				Sulphates (SO <sub>2</sub> ).	Chlorine (Cl.).	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ).
SOUTHPORT :—										
Hesketh Park .....	72	0.05	0.61	0.82	1.48	2.32	3.80	0.56	0.67	0.055
Edinburgh :—										
Leith Links .....	50	0.13	1.12	2.20	3.45	2.53	5.98	0.59	0.20	0.063
Princess Street .....	51	0.20	1.70	4.14	6.04	2.96	9.00	0.63	0.16	0.04
Usher Institute .....	53	0.18	0.89	1.98	3.05	2.87	5.92	0.87	0.17	0.11
Glasgow :—										
Alexandra Park .....	66	0.09	2.14	3.80	6.03	4.04	10.07	1.32	0.38	0.15
Bellahouston Park .....	71	0.03	1.19	2.35	3.57	4.52	8.09	1.37	0.36	0.11
Botanic Gardens .....	70	0.05	1.33	3.41	4.79	4.04	8.83	1.37	0.37	0.10
Queen's Park .....	65	0.03	1.13	2.03	3.19	3.10	6.30	0.87	0.29	0.09
Richmond Park .....	69	0.07	2.07	3.58	5.72	4.15	9.87	1.40	0.39	0.18
Ruchill Park .....	78	0.08	1.45	2.56	4.09	3.46	7.56	1.12	0.41	0.15
Tollcross Park .....	59	0.08	1.70	3.76	5.54	3.88	9.43	1.21	0.29	0.13
Newcastle-upon-Tyne										
City Road .....	55	1.03	9.84	14.02	24.89	6.98	31.88	2.51	0.66	0.13
Town Moor.....	72	0.15	1.46	1.68	3.29	5.29	8.58	1.53	0.59	0.05
Westgate Road .....	64	0.31	3.26	3.78	7.35	6.71	14.06	2.09	0.54	0.08
Leeds :—										
Headingley .....	50	0.05	0.68	0.93	1.66	2.35	4.02	0.57	0.42	0.11
Hunslet .....	48	0.14	1.87	3.67	5.68	3.61	9.29	0.92	0.51	0.08
Park Square .....	52	0.27	2.17	4.01	6.45	4.42	10.87	1.20	0.67	0.07
York Road .....	48	0.14	2.35	3.70	6.19	3.61	9.80	0.97	0.62	0.09
Kingston-upon-Hull .....	42	0.11	1.35	3.42	4.88	6.60	11.48	2.05	0.73	0.16
Wakefield :—										
Clarence Park .....	53	0.05	0.89	1.02	1.96	2.86	4.82	*	0.47	0.03
W.R. Rivers Board .....	48	0.22	2.12	3.19	5.53	3.23	8.77	*	0.57	0.07
Huddersfield :—										
Cooper Bridge .....	49	0.01	1.25	2.11	3.37	7.68	11.06	2.16	1.21	0.41
Deighton.....	61	0.03	2.30	2.96	5.29	9.28	14.58	2.07	1.27	0.15
Rochdale :—										
Drake Street .....	72	0.18	2.19	4.56	6.93	3.50	10.43	0.89	0.80	0.06
Electricity Works .....	82	0.20	4.06	6.87	11.13	4.13	15.26	1.14	0.96	0.09
St. Mary's Church .....	59	0.18	2.98	6.61	9.77	3.50	13.27	0.91	0.62	0.08
Town Hall .....	80	0.14	1.96	3.05	5.15	2.98	8.13	1.00	0.91	0.05
St. Helens .....	69	0.18	4.19	6.95	11.32	7.48	18.81	2.02	1.27	0.19
Liverpool .....	59	0.18	3.70	9.72	13.60	7.59	21.19	2.16	1.24	0.16
Rotherham .....	39	0.17	2.82	6.70	9.69	3.22	12.92	0.94	0.74	0.14
Marple.....	62	0.24	2.19	1.91	4.34	2.67	7.01	1.27	0.67	0.05
Stoke-on-Trent .....	56	0.21	1.28	2.64	4.13	2.62	6.76	0.71	0.51	0.07
Loughborough .....	46	*	*	*	7.07	3.87	10.95	*	*	*

\* NOT DETERMINED.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—*cont.*

*Monthly Means*, at various Places, for the Year April, 1928, to March 1929. In Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.

STATIONS.	Rainfall (Per Pollution Gauge). In Milli- metres.	Insoluble Matter.			Total Insol- uble Matter.	Total Soluble Matter.	TOTAL SOLIDS.	Included in Soluble Matter.		
		Tar.	Carbon- aceous other, than Tar.	Gravel, (as Ash).				Sulphates (SO <sub>3</sub> ).	Chlorine (Cl.).	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ).
SOUTHPORT :—										
Hesketh Park .....	72	0.05	0.61	0.82	1.48	2.32	3.80	0.56	0.67	0.05
Leicester :—										
Milton Street .....	35	0.21	2.70	5.62	8.53	4.25	12.77	1.33	0.32	0.07
Town Hall .....	44	0.14	2.28	5.04	7.46	3.62	11.08	1.06	0.33	0.04
Western Park .....	44	0.03	0.42	0.79	1.24	1.42	2.66	0.30	0.17	0.01
Birmingham :—										
Bournville Village	46	0.03	0.58	0.91	1.52	1.84	3.36	0.35	0.21	0.01
Bournville Works .....	47	0.04	0.73	1.16	1.93	1.97	3.90	0.40	0.24	0.01
Central .....	37	0.16	2.18	6.39	8.73	4.23	12.96	1.12	0.44	0.06
West Heath .....	40	0.04	0.45	1.23	1.73	1.86	3.59	0.57	0.28	0.05
Gloucester .....	45	*	*	*	3.17	4.39	7.56	*	*	*
Rothamsted .....	43	*	0.41	0.83	1.24	1.98	3.23	*	*	*
Cardiff.....	65	0.08	1.39	2.08	3.55	3.16	6.71	0.68	0.53	0.01
London :—										
Archbishop's Park	39	0.13	1.81	2.80	4.74	4.02	8.76	1.27	0.34	0.11
Finsbury Park .....	40	0.13	1.22	2.97	4.32	3.52	7.84	0.86	0.38	0.06
Golden Lane .....	40	0.08	2.48	4.10	6.66	6.25	12.90	1.27	0.88	0.19
Kew Observat'y A	48	0.09	0.82	1.33	2.24	2.96	5.20	0.84	0.33	0.07
Kew Observat'y B	53	0.08	0.96	1.51	2.55	3.13	5.69	0.90	0.36	0.11
Ravenscourt Park	42	0.12	1.10	2.99	4.21	2.36	6.56	0.77	0.27	0.09
South Kensington	37	0.15	1.56	3.33	5.04	3.46	8.50	0.93	0.44	0.05
Southwark Park .....	42	0.21	2.29	3.84	6.34	3.61	9.95	1.06	0.41	0.10
Victoria Park .....	40	0.08	1.26	2.34	3.68	2.33	6.01	0.77	0.28	0.08
Wandsw'th Common	38	0.07	1.26	2.07	3.40	2.44	5.85	0.72	0.36	0.07
Westminster .....	42	0.15	1.92	2.26	4.33	3.87	8.20	0.88	0.50	0.03
Kingston-on-Thames	57	0.15	1.33	2.22	3.70	3.65	7.35	1.05	0.29	0.02

\* NOT DETERMINED.

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TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1929 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT. Z		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS a		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett.		Number *	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number *	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1919	70,000	877	887	12.14	1038	14.83	98	132	80	90	1078	15.40
1920	70,000	1259	1261	17.26	915	13.07	81	121	68	54	945	13.50
1921	71,900	1120	1106	15.38	894	12.43	71	97	77	70	920	12.80
1922	72,020	1023	1028	14.27	940	13.05	79	114	58	56	975	13.54
1923	72,410	1012	996	13.76	940	12.98	69	106	65	65	977	13.49
1924	73,650	952	934	12.90	977	13.24	78	109	59	63	1006	13.66
1925	74,260	988	973	13.10	880	11.85	56	118	59	61	937	12.62
1926	77,970	942	928	11.90	878	11.26	72	124	58	62	930	11.93
1927	78,670	973	958	12.18	1002	12.64	64	130	46	48	1067	13.56
1928	79,290	959	957	11.54	1002	12.64	72	132	69	75	1044	13.17
1929	80,040	929	896	11.07	1073	13.41	86	179	65	73	1146	14.32

Z Including deaths in the Borough Isolation Hospital in the West Lancashire Rural District.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district, military deaths excepted.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

*a* "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

*b* See remarks, Table III.

The following Special Cases arise as to Transferable Deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission the death is not transferable.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule ; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known ; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known ; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

	Census	
	1911	1921
	Total population at all ages .....	71,900
	Number of inhabited houses .....	16,314
	Average number of persons per house .....	4.41
Area of District in acres (land and inland water) .....	9,426	9,426





TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1929.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Six Central Wards Est. pop., 32,018	Scarisbrick and Sussex Wards Est. pop., 15,445	Park and Birkdale West Wards Est. pop., 9,968	Hesketh Ward Est. pop., 5,655	Birkdale N'rth, East South and Ainsdale Wards Est. pop., 16,954	
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	168	—	10	116	22	19	1	—	83	46	10	9	20	168
Erysipelas .....	54	—	1	—	2	15	24	12	24	8	7	—	15	6
Scarlet Fever .....	234	1	31	165	25	6	6	—	72	58	23	9	72	203
Typhus Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	59	—	—	3	12	27	16	1	20	9	4	6	20	66
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	27	—	7	12	7	1	—	—	11	3	1	3	9	2
Chicken Pox .....	430	9	108	299	10	3	1	—	54	65	27	71	213	5
Measles .....	581	7	181	364	18	10	1	—	89	303	28	27	134	11
German Measles .....	50	3	8	26	8	5	—	—	7	5	14	—	24	—
Whooping Cough .....	149	9	48	85	1	2	2	2	49	20	30	9	41	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	2	—
Pneumonia .....	139	7	14	34	8	31	28	17	50	27	23	14	25	11
Influenzal Pneumonia .....	48	2	1	3	5	13	13	11	21	8	2	3	14	—
Dysentery Amoebic .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Meningitis .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	1970	50	411	1111	122	140	93	43	492	561	171	154	592	483





TABLE III. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1929.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" or "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up-wards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified (c) ..... Uncertified .....	1118	61	8	7	17	29	97	275	624	—
	28	4	1	—	1	1	1	6	14	—
1—Enteric Fever .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2—Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—Measles .....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—Scarlet Fever .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
5—Whooping Cough .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Diphtheria and Croup .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7—Influenza .....	58	—	—	—	1	2	6	19	30	2
8—Erysipelas .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9—Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .....	44	—	—	—	1	13	16	13	1	1
10—Tuberculous Meningitis .....	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
11—Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
12—Cancer, malignant disease .....	144	—	—	—	—	—	8	55	81	12
13—Rheumatic Fever .....	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
14—Meningitis (See Note (d) ) .....	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
15—Organic Heart Disease .....	169	—	—	—	—	1	9	39	120	6
16—Bronchitis .....	96	6	1	—	—	1	2	14	72	2
17—Pneumonia (all Forms) .....	81	12	4	4	1	2	9	17	32	18
18—Other diseases of respiratory organs.	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	10	1
19—Diarrhoea & Enteritis (See Note (e) )	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	4
21—Cirrhosis of Liver .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
21a—Alcoholism .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
22—Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	49	1	—	1	1	2	6	10	28	4
23—Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24—Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
25—Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
26—Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	29	1	1	—	2	2	4	3	16	12
27—Suicide .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	—
28—Other Defined Diseases .....	356	4	1	—	3	3	26	87	232	38
29—Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—
	1146	65	9	7	18	30	98	281	638	115





TABLE IV. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1929.  
 Nett Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.  
 (See Note (a) at Back).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified ..... Uncertified .....	19 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	31 —	16 2	5 —	4 2	5 —	61 4
{ Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Tuberculous Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	3	2	13
{ Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Enteritis .....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gastritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Congenital Malformations (c) .....	4	—	2	1	7	1	2	—	—	10
Premature birth .....	8	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	10
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	4	—	—	3	7	5	2	—	—	14
Other Causes .....	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Totals .....	19	3	3	6	31	18	5	6	5	65

Nett Births registered during the calendar year.	legitimate .....	842	Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year.	legitimate .....	57
	illegitimate .....	54		illegitimate .....	8

Total .....	896	Total .....	65
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Death Rate 72.5

Legitimate Death Rate 68.

Illegitimate Death Rate 148.





TABLE V.

Showing the total number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough, and the Deaths resulting therefrom, during the last 10 years (1920—1929).  
It includes the Deaths which occurred both in the Borough, and in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital (outside the Borough).

	NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED											DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.												
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total Cases for 10 years 1920 to 1929	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total Deaths during 10 years 1920 to 1929	Case Mortality (of all cases) in Borough and Borough Hospital for 10 years, 1920 to 1929.	
Scarlet Fever .....	199	129	168	101	107	132	122	144	123	234	1459	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	0·34%	
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria .....	41	109	42	37	35	44	35	49	71	168	631	2	5	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	3	16	2·53%	
Typhus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever .....	8	13	2	7	16	4	5	7	1	1	64	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	8	12·5 %	
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	5	2	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8·33%	
Continued Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas .....	52	23	30	22	36	36	34	21	29	54	337	1	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	9	2·67%	
Puerperal Fever .....	6	5	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	3	23	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	21·74%	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis .....	3	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	91	80	104	87	101	74	83	73	82	59	834	44	42	43	52	65	44	36	41	39	44	450	53·96%	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	29	34	23	32	34	36	28	24	33	27	300	8	10	8	16	13	10	8	7	10	7	97	32·33%	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	20	12	7	6	11	2	3	5	3	12	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Chicken Pox.....	426	412	119	307	249	372	391	348	434	430	3488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Measles .....	499	890	170	1064	288	672	887	401	674	581	6126	2	2	1	9	2	3	5	2	2	3	31	0·50%	
German Measles .....	44	53	26	16	23	187	45	26	27	50	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Whooping Cough.....	262	293	208	121	292	240	418	118	310	149	2411	3	5	9	—	4	2	5	3	9	1	41	1·70%	

The following additional notifications were received :—Pneumonia (all forms) 187 ; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 ; Dysentery, 1.

\*Chicken Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough were made compulsorily notifiable in Southport in May, 1902, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Poliomyelitis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum in February, 1912.  
Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough :—Only the first case in a house in two months is notifiable.





TABLE VI.  
Cases of certain Infectious Disease treated in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the last 10 years, 1920 to 1929.

	A										Totals for the	
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Ten years, 1920 to 1929.	
Scarlet Fever	140	94	125	84	87	102	91	114	111	203F	1151	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45B	—	—	45	
Diphtheria	31	84E	34	29	29	39	31	46	68	168F	559	
Typhoid Fever	4	8	—	1	12	—	3	5	1	1	35	
Para Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	
Erysipelas	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	6	44	
Puerperal Fever	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1C	5F	14	
Measles	2	17	2	5	3	20	6	16	14	11	96	
German Measles	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	10	
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	1	9	5	1	8	5	30	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Totals	191	213	168	122	137	181	140	233	214	400	1999	
Miscellaneous Cases	22	20	10	9	22	14	7	8	29	41F	182	
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	7	9	24	
Polio myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	
Tuberculosis	45	50D	48D	52D	50D	61D	46D	54D	96D	66D	568	
Totals	259	283	227	184	209	258	198	295	350	518	2781	

D Including cases from outside the District :—  
E Including two imported cases.  
A Including Military cases.  
SMALL-POX.—In addition to the above, there were 24 cases admitted to Sparrow Hall, making a Total of 69 cases.  
B Including 4 cases from outside the Borough.  
C From outside the Borough.  
F From outside the Borough.—Diphtheria 24 ; Scarlet Fever 3 ; Puerperal Fever 3 ; Mumps 1.

DEATHS AMONG THE ABOVE.															Totals for the	
1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	Ten years, 1920 to 1929.	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	1	5A	—	2A	—	2	2A	—	1	4A	—	—	—	—	17	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Tuberculosis	14B	5	6B	15	8B	9	10	9	12	7	—	—	—	—	95	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Infantile Diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Mal Assimilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Capillary Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Septic Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Totals	17	13	8	20	10	13	18	9	15	20	—	—	—	—	143	

A Including one non-resident of Southport.  
B Including 2 non-residents of Southport in 1919 ; 3 in 1920 ; 1 in 1922 ; and 1 in 1924.





TABLE VIII. VITAL STATISTICS—ENLARGED BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT (INCLUDING SOUTHPORT, BIRKDALE, AND AINSDALE).

NOTE—The figures given in this Table, except in columns distinguished as “ native ” or “ local,” are gross figures, without correction, and on that account may in some cases be found to differ from the figures given in Tables I to IV., which are corrected in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as stated in the notes appended to them.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.					DEATHS FROM															DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED.						ANNUAL RATES PER THOUSAND LIVING.							Population (Estimated. to Middle of Year).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Resident more than One Year	Resident less than One Year	Bad Lives Imported	Seven Zymotic Diseases	Small- pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria	Whoop- ing Cough.	Fever	Diarrhoea	Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea	Diseases of the Respira- tory Organs	Phthisis	Violence	Imported Phthisis	Imported Diseases of Respira- tory Organs.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	Deaths under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—60	60 and upwards	Births	Deaths Gross	Deaths Local	Deaths Zymotic	Deaths Native Phthisis	Deaths Diseases of Res- piratory Organs, Gross		Deaths, Diseases of Res- piratory Organs, Local
1912	526	502	430	459	787	102	88	22	—	6	1	10	3	2	—	—	129	55	25	12	11	87	77	79	38	33	23	259	457	14·55	12·58	11·34	·31	·61	1·83	1·67	70,640
1913	524	539	406	480	791	95	87	38	—	3	1	2	5	1	26	—	137	52	26	9	14	73	92	98	30	14	31	249	464	14·95	12·46	11·24	·53	·60	1·93	1·73	71,092
1914	505	511	449	525	886	88	64	33	—	10	1	5	8	1	8	—	178	50	23	7	9	100	104	106	49	23	23	264	509	14·11	13·58	12·68	·46	·60	2·48	2·36	71,747
1915	486	491	456	574	932	98	77	26	—	5	6	8	5	—	2	—	164	49	31	7	5	85	90	88	46	35	35	293	533	13·63	15·20	14·06	·38	·62	2·42	2·35	67,700
1916	513	495	441	505	851	95	72	41	—	21	1	15	—	—	4	—	142	47	24	8	11	79	83	84	52	32	25	245	508	14·06	14·12	13·04	·61	·58	2·19	1·96	67,000
1917	390	395	378	517	806	89	72	13	—	—	3	3	4	1	2	—	130	51	25	6	13	83	80	63	44	28	30	234	496	10·95	13·56	12·47	·20	·68	2·00	1·77	66,000
1918	404	372	465	579	927	117	83	22	—	4	2	3	3	2	8	—	148	51	16	13	14	88	61	47	55	45	64	335	498	10·82	15·79	14·56	·33	·58	2·24	2·03	66,000
1919	446	431	476	562	961	77	60	24	—	2	1	6	2	1	12	—	160	51	30	1	10	103	93	82	36	26	53	332	509	12·23	14·83	14·01	·33	·71	2·29	2·14	70,000
1920	662	597	438	477	889	26	17	14	—	2	—	1	3	1	7	—	125	46	28	7	15	87	54	68	22	24	33	282	486	17·23	13·07	12·11	·20	·56	1·79	1·57	70,000
1921	554	566	411	483	874	20	16	25	—	2	—	6	5	2	10	—	129	38	26	7	2	96	66	74	29	15	34	244	496	15·58	12·43	12·21	·35	·43	1·79	1·77	71,900
1922	538	468	441	501	927	15	15	18	—	1	2	1	9	—	5	—	163	42	32	3	1	92	59	59	32	19	43	243	546	13·97	13·78	12·87	·25	·54	2·26	2·25	72,020
1923	514	498	438	502	929	11	10	20	—	9	—	2	—	—	9	—	159	55	26	7	8	98	63	64	40	14	26	250	546	13·98	12·98	12·84	·28	·66	2·20	2·09	72,410
1924	505	447	431	546	959	18	16	11	—	2	—	—	5	1	3	—	155	65	32	9	11	95	63	56	35	12	31	253	590	12·93	13·26	13·02	·15	·76	2·10	1·95	73,650
1925	500	488	401	479	845	35	41	9	—	2	—	3	2	—	2	—	146	37	26	2	10	85	58	58	26	12	25	221	538	13·30	11·85	11·30	·12	·47	1·97	1·83	74,260
1926	471	472	412	475	825	62	17	15	—	6	1	2	5	1	—	—	119	35	36	4	12	93	63	60	21	13	26	235	532	12·09	11·37	10·58	·19	·40	1·52	1·37	77,970
1927	492	481	462	540	935	62	5	5	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	170	38	38	4	9	134	48	47	15	12	24	262	642	12·37	12·74	11·95	·06	·43	2·16	2·05	78,670
1928	475	482	429	573	931	71	4	13	—	2	—	1	9	—	1	—	154	35	32	1	13	111	75	72	34	13	23	240	620	12·07	12·64	11·74	·16	·43	1·96	1·78	79,290
1929	492	437	500	573	987	86	4	6	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	181	39	35	1	19	119	71	66	16	17	30	263	681	11·61	13·41	12·33	·07	·47	2·26	2·02	80,040

(For the years 1871—1911 see Report for year 1915).





TABLE IX.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Southport during the year ended the 31st December, 1929.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases which (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for .....	136	86	2	1	218	91	35	57	391	235
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection .....	1	1	—	—	4	2	6	5	11	8
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) .....	137	87	2	1	222	93	41	62	402	243
2. (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of— (i) less than one years standing.....	17	21	—	—	69	22	31	43	117	86
(ii) more than one years standing .....	5	2	—	—	16	7	3	2	24	11
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) .....	159	110	2	1	307	122	75	107	543	340
2. (b) Number of cases included in Item 2(a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection .....	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	1
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treatment for .....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of .....	2	4	—	—	7	3	—	—	9	7
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for .....	5	3	—	—	14	3	—	—	19	6
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observations for .....	27	3	2	1	23	5	26	40	78	49
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for .....	124	98	—	—	261	111	49	67	434	276
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 .....	159	110	2	1	307	122	75	107	543	340
7. Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer .....	1579	779	10	4	1865	590	134	187	3588	1560
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ....	314	630	—	—	2132	2117	74	156	2520	2903
TOTAL ATTENDANCES .....	1893	1409	10	4	3997	2707	208	343	6108	4463
8. Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of treatment given to persons who were suffering from .....	121	426	—	—	340	412	142	116	603	954
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—				For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.			
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre .....				Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.				
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .....				1	636 Smears 24 Urines	No record kept. 1 Van den Bergh			304 3 C.S.F.'s	





TABLE IX (Continued).—**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Preston	Oldham.	Manchester	Liverpool.	Lancashire.	Southport.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis .....	—	—	2	—	3	40	45
Soft Chancre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea .....	2	1	2	4	14	91	114
Conditions other than venereal .....	2	—	1	4	2	70	79
TOTAL.....	4	1	5	8	19	201	238
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area .....	103	5	66	53	701	9643	10571
C. Aggregate number of “In-patient days” of all patients residing in each area.....	11	—	148	132	155	1111	1557
D. Number of doses } 1. Out-patient Clinic of arsenobenzene } compounds given in the :— } 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	—	—	10	—	116	709	835
	—	—	9	—	8	86	103
E. Names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial doses.	N.A.B. 45—75 ; Sulfarsenol, Silber Salvarsan 1 gr.—3 grm. Neo Trepol, Spirellen Stabilarсан, Bismuth Salts, and Bismostol, Kar Suphan—Neo Khars.						
F. Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	PRIMARY. One course of Arsenical Compounds to a total of 4 grams, nine injections of Hg or Bismostol (each injection=1 grm.). One month on Mist KI ; two months on Hg in the form of pills. Then a second course of arsenical compounds total of 4 grms. This is followed by KI and Hg for three months. Periodic exams. and Wassermann tests, and continuance of Hg extending over 2 years. SECONDARY and LATE PRIMARY. Same course as above except 3 courses are given over a period of 16 months independently of what Wassermann reaction shows—a total of 12 grms. of arsenobenzol compounds. Alternating with Hg by the mouth, or by injection. Patients are then kept under observation (when possible) for two years. TERTIARY and PARA-SYPHILITIC. Patients are treated with Silber Salvarsan in small doses extending over a long period, weekly injections for 3 or 4 months then KI for some months, then the Silber Salvarsan course repeated.						
G. Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	SYPHILIS. After treatment and being under observation for at least 2 years, more frequently 3 years, absence of all clinical manifestations, and negative tests for at least 12 months, after provocative tests. SOFT CHANCRE. All sores healed. Under observation, examinations, and periodic 12 months tests to avoid possibility of Syphilis. GONORRHOEA.—FEMALES. Examinations, Cultures, and smears taken and provocative tests given every two months after completion of treatment for 12 months and longer if possible. MALES. Discharges ceased, smears from follicles, prostate, vesicles, and urine deposits before and after provocative tests show absence of G’ci. and pus, re-examination 2 months after completion of curative treatment. Urethroscope examination must show no thickening of mucous membrane of Urethra or tendency to abscess. In very chronic or Rheumatic cases Complement Fixation tests are used as control of treatment.						

(Signed) HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre

